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Strategic Importance of Paris.

A military view of the security of the French Capital is summarized in the following statement compiled from a French journal, which endeavors to tranquilize the public mind on that point:

There are four routes, in a military point of view, which an invading army might adopt in advancing from Germany upon Paris: 1. By crossing the French frontier between Strasburg and Luxemburg, and then advancing in a direct line on Paris. 2. By crossing the Swiss territory situated below Strasburg, and marching by the valleys of the Seine and Marne on the Capital. 3. By a movement from the north, passing the fortress of Metz and reaching Paris by way of the valleys of the Seine and Marne. 4. By advancing through Belgium soil, in a direct southern line through the valleys of the Oise and Aisne on Paris.

The first course is regarded as a military impossibility. France being protected on the east by the great natural defences of the Vosges mountains, the Moselle river, the Ardennes mountains, and the river Meuse, supported by many fortified places, among which is the stronghold of Metz.—Dismissing, then, any speculations which this route may suggest, we arrive at the second line of advance toward the French Capital. If in this case the Prussians were to violate the neutrality of Switzerland and attempt to advance upon Paris from the southeast, they would find themselves confronted by the fortress of Lyons, which has been strengthened and rendered very secure since the period of the first Empire. Before arriving at that point the invading forces would have to capture either Belfont or Langreg, both of which occupy commanding poisitions on the ground through which an army advancing from Switzerland should pass.

The third route is the most feasible, and consists, in military phrase, of turning the fortresses on the northeast frontier, including Metz, and then by continued successes arriving on the river Marne, from whence there is no formidable obstacle to an advance toward the immediate neighborhood of the Capital. But an invading force could not, on account of Metz and Strasburg, wisely adopt this course. The French army, if defeated, could take refuge in Metz and thence harass the rear of the invaders, who would be open to similar attacks from Strasburg and places of less importance. The fourth route, by way of Belgium, is secured by defences which the reverses of 1814 proved more imperatively necessary.

The French calculated that even if an enemy should arrive in the vicinity of Paris her fortifications are practically impregnable. Thirty years ago, under the administration of M. Thiers, these defences were completed, the project being regarded with special favor by Louis Philippe, who took an enthusiastic interest in fortifications. Another resource is found in the population of Paris, now numbering 2,000,000, who, by acting in concert with forces operating in the rear of the invaders, might overwhelm them. Such was the hope of Napoleon I., but in the altered circumstances of his time it proved impracticable.

Americans are returning from Europe in the greatest haste, and state-rooms are engaged six and eight weeks ahead.

Wilmington Journal.

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The Substance of all the War Telegrams up to Sunday Night.

The French have turned their faces toward Paris. Instead of invading Germany, they have given way to the superior strength and audacity of the Prussians, and the latter have become invaders of the territory of France, flushed with the prestige of several successive triumphs. We give a summary of the operations at the seat of war on Friday and Saturday:

The French forces under General MacMahon opposing the Prussian left, under the Crown Prince, in the vicinity of Worth, and on the line to Bitche and Metz, met with a disastrous defeat on Saturday, losing four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two standards, and six mitrailleurs. General MacMahon was reported wounded. Worth is about twelve miles southwest from Weissenburg, twenty-five miles north from Strasbourg, and sixty miles east from Metz. It is on the east side of the Vosges mountains, and is distant from Bitche, on which the French retired, about eighteen miles.

The Prussian right advanced on Saarbrucken, which they reoccupied after the French abandoned and partially destroyed it, engaged the French troops under General Frossard in a strong position west of the town, and after a very severe fight drove them from the field, the French covering their retreat with artillery. The losses in both engagements are officially reported as very heavy on both sides. The Emperor Napoleon, in an official proclamation, acknowledges the defeat of MacMahon and the retreat of Frossard, adding that "all can be re-establi hed."

In view of the serious aspect of affairs, and the imminency of another and a decisive battle, the French Chambers have been convoked and Paris declared in a state of siege.

Prior to the reception of the dispatch from the Emperor there was intense excitement and indignation in Paris on account of the supposed false rumors that had been circulated in the city, and the reticence of the authorities. The crowd at the Bourse broke loose and tore up the railings around the enclosure, and behaved with such fury that force had to be brought to bear in the restoration of order. The Council of Ministers deemed it prudent to issue an address to the inhabitants of Pari-, announcing the arrest of the "guilty ones," and making an appeal for order and union of sentiment, with the ominous warning that "disorder in Paris would be victory for Prussia."

The details of the battle of Weissenburg, from French sources, represent the Prussian loss at 10,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and then we have the stereotyped announcements about the French troops "fighting like lions," and a certain "Prussian regiment cut to pieces." The French General Douay killed was a commander of infantry, and not General C. Douay, general commanding the division. The prisoners taken by the Prussians are promised kind treatment—a sound piece of diplomacy, designed evidently to have a demoralizing influence upon the French troops in the field.

The French have now nineteen war vessels in the Baltic.

Dispatches from Metz, dated yesterday morning, announce that the French forces are rapidly concentrating, without obstacle, around that place, where it is conjectured the next battle will be fought. From the general headquarters established at Metz the significant warning has been sent back to Paris that France and the capital should consent to great efforts of patriotism in order that the army may hold its position.

There appears to be a serious state of affairs in Paris, commencing apparently in a display of French indignation against certain German bankers whose clerks have imprudently expressed unpalatable opinions. Although this is the only ostensible cause of disorder, there is some ground for suspicion that another sentiment has been awakened by the recent reverses of the army.

The details of the fighting from French sources, though still vague, concede that General MacMahon was signally defeated, and the news of his separation from the main army caused the utmost consternation in Paris when it was announced.

On the left, it appears the Prussians showed their active generalship by having at hand heavy masses of troops with which to overwhelm the French.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to the centre of the French position.

Marshal MacMahon's forces, which were defeated and divided on Saturday, are now said to be promptly concentrating. The battle, it would seem, was fought near Neiderboun, some twenty-odd miles northnorthwest of Strasbourg, and after the defeat he fell back to Saverne, and thus, on the right, Strasbourg is evidently menaced. A corps of Baden troops is also reported to have crossed the Rhine above Basle, rendering the danger of Strasbourg the more imminent.—Baltimore *Sun*.

Death of a Catholic Priest.

The Rev. Father John Shanahan died in New York on Monday. The deceased was known throughout the United States, and at the time of his death was the third oldest priest in the Union, Father McElroy, of Boston, being the oldest, and Father Kiernan, of Lancaster, Pa., being the next. He was born in Ireland in 1792. The *Herald* says:

"He came to this country when young and went to St. Mary's Seminary at Emmitsburg, Md., where he studied for the priesthood, and where he afterwards acted as professor. Numbers of the clergy of to-day received their theological and philosophical instruction under his tuition. Among the many who were his pupils were the late Archbishop Hughes, Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Whalen, of Wheeling, the late Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, and others. In 1840 he went to California, and Bishop Allemany, of Monterey, gave Father Shanahan the counties of Sonora and San Joaquin as a missionary district. Coming back to New York, he was stationed for a time at the Church of the Nativity, Second avenue. Fifteen years ago he was transferred to St. Peter's Church, in Barclay street, and there remained until his death. During the past six years he has been blind."

A young fellow of 101, from the backwoods, is in Pittsburg seeing the sights and going to the theatres.

Austria is recalling her officers absent on tours in this country.

California thinks Europe's war extremity her opportunity in the wine business.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Farnhard Smith, in Harnett County, N. C., by Rev. D. D. McBryde, Rev. LEONIDAS F. SILER, of Cherokee County, to Miss SUSAN SMITH.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The Glorious Occasion—Wilmington One Scene of Rejoicing—10,000 Participants—Magnificent Procession—Houses Illuminated—Speeches from our Candidates and Others—Waddell, McClammy, Ashe, Heyer, Fennell, Cowan, McKoy, Ellis, Durham, Troy, Murphy, Engelhard and Hall.

The most glorious occasion that has been known in Wilmington in many long years was the Conservative celebration here on Thursday night. The true-hearted citizens of Wilmington, enforced by friends from every section of the surrounding country, turned out with one impulse, to honor the glorious occasion. It was not a Wilmington, nor yet a Cape Fear rejoicing, but it was one in which the glory of the entire State of North Carolina was represented. It was a rejoicing in the great name of Freedom; in a deliverance from those who had held us in bondage for so many years past, while the carcass of our old mother State fed the vampires that had gathered around her body.

ARRIVAL OF GUESTS.

The Charlotte train, which reached here at 3 o'clock, brought down the first installment of our guests. Almost every depot along the line of the road had its representatives from among the gallant yeomanry of the country. About dark the A. P. Hurt steamed into port, crowded with brave hearts, from whom cheer after cheer broke forth, mingled with the deep sound of their gun, answered by the echoes of ours, as they steamed on down past the city.

Somewhat later the W. & W. R. R. train arrived with a long train of cars, thronged with delegates from Weldon to North East, and this was succeeded shortly after by the W., C. & A. R. R. train, which emptied into our city a multitude of true Conservative hearts. From the immediate section of country friends had been pouring into the city, by private conveyance, throughout the day, and when nightfall had arrived our streets were filled with those who had come here to enjoy, with us, some of the first fruits of their glorious victory.

THE OPENING SCENES.

At 8 o'clock, the city was a blaze of light, Market street being filled with a mass of human beings. The Conservative headquarters, corner Market and Second streets, was handsomely hung with the tri-colors, red, white and blue, and every window and cornice was adorned with gaily colored lanterns. The houses around were illuminated, tar barrels blazed, rockets shot into the air, torches were waived and ever and anon the deep boom of the cannon broke upon the noisy ear. Amid a burst of unbounded enthusiasm, came forward and spoke as follows:

COL. R. H. COWAN.

Col. Cowan commenced by offering the thanks, and extending the hearty welcome of the Democrats of New Hanover to the large number of their fellow-citizens from other towns and counties, who had honored us with their presence, to join in our celebration. He then spoke of the character of the contest in which we had been engaged, the disadvantages under which we had labored, the appliances which had been brought to bear against us, and the extent of our victory. He congratulated his fellow-citizens on the result. We had accomplished an absolute world's wonder. North Carolina was redeemed. We lived again, in a land of liberty and law. We had now some interest in our country, some confidence in the permanency of our institutions, some hope that our children might yet inherit the inalienable rights which had been transmitted to us from our fathers. There was not an honest man in the State, there was not a patriot in our country, there was not a friend of the rights of man in all the world, who did not rejoice with us over the victory we had won. He had been invited there "to give expression to the feelings of his fellow-citizens;" but he confessed that he was incompetent to the task.—There were some things beyond expression, and this was among the number.

The occasion did not permit him to enter into a discussion of all the questions involved in the misrepresentations of our cause, and our purposes, which had been put in circulation on the day of election, and since; nor did it belong to him to lay down a programme for the action of the Democratic Party; but there was one of these slanders to which he had been requested to call especial attention, and he did so with cheerfulness, because, on that point, he knew that he could speak by authority. On the day of the election, circulars were issued, and, since the election, reports had been industriously circulated, to the effect that it was the intention of the Democrats to put the negroes back into slavery, and they were assured that, now, they might expect to see again very soon, the whipping post, and the stocks, and the patrol and the slave speculator. Col. Cowan here turned to the colored persons, a large number of whom were present, and asked them to give him their attention, and to believe him in matters of politics, as they would not hesitate to believe him in the ordinary affairs of business life. These reports were false; and the persons who started them, and the persons who circulated them, know they were false, quite as well as he did. They were circulated for an object, and the design was to deceive you, colored man, and to frighten you, so that they—the white men of the Radical party—could use you. They want to get you back into the Union League again, and swear you to vote as they may dictate—they want to compel you, by their horrible oaths, to stand by the nominees of the party, on all occasions, *when they are the nominees*; but they take good care that the colored man shall receive no nomination for an office that has money in it.

In the new Constitution, they had created a large number of new and useless offices for the express purpose of rewarding their partizans.—When the State elections came on, in the long list of candidates which filled more than a column of some of our largest newspapers, you could not find the name of a single colored man. And it was almost as bad in the town and county offices. They will make you the President of their primary meetings, or the Secretary, or they will make you a Justice of the Peace, or an Alderman, which gave you a little authority, but not a cent of money. In latter days they appointed you as policeman, and some few were allowed to be constables. He did not know how profitable these offices were under the new regime; but he imagines they did not pay a great deal more than was made by an industrious day laborer on the wharf; but all the fat offices—those by which men get suddenly rich—seemed to belong to your white friends. They would not allow a single one of you to go even to the Legislature, if they could get along without you.

Coming down to this last election, your white friends do not seem to have stood to the rule which they have forced on you. You have always been taught to stand by the nominee of your party as the only means of keeping your party in power, and keeping the Democrats out, and saving yourselves from being returned to slavery; and in your Union Leagues, you have been sworn to do this thing. Now let me ask you, where's Burney, and where's Price? They were the regular nominees of your party for sheriff and House of Representatives. They were nominated at your regular County Convention; but neither one was elected. Their places were filled by white men, *who were defeated in Convention for the nomination*. Col. Cowan did not wish to be understood as expressing any preference as between the successful and the defeated candidates. He did not vote for either; but he mentioned the fact for the purpose of asking why your white friends do not practice the rules which they teach to you. Is it possible that you swear always to support the nominees of the party *only if they are white men?* If their conduct in this election does not convince you of of the objects of the leaders of your party, then you would not be convinced, tho' one should rise from the dead.—They are the best friends you have in the world, when they want you to vote for them; but when you want them to vote for you, then it is another and quite a different thing.

So much as to the object of these reports—now as to the reports themselves. If the Democrats had any desire to return you to slavery, they have'nt the power. If every man, woman, and child in the State of North Carolina, or in the whole South—black and white—desired to return you to slavery they could'nt do it. Your freedom was established by the Constitution of North Carolina—subject to the Constitution of the United States; and the power of the United States could alone control it. And not even the United States have the *right* to interfere with you. If they should determine to re-establish slavery in this country, they would have to import their slaves. They have no more right to put you into slavery, than they have to put the white man, and no more thought of attempting the one, than the other.

The Democrats had no such idea. He had been in all parts of the State, and had heard speakers from all sections; and he had never heard such a design broached by any man. He had in his hand the address of the Central Executive Committee—a part of which was specially addressed to the colored citizens—which confirmed all he had said. You have ruled us, said Col. Cowan, with a rod of iron ever since you had the right to vote—you have ruled us improperly—and we do not intend you shall rule us any longer if we can help it. We do not admit that negro equality means negro supremacy; and we never shall admit it; but we have no idea of interfering with any of your civil rights; and as for reducing you to slavery again, I tell you here, in the face of this Democratic assemblage, if it is ever attempted, I will take your side, and help you to resist it.

Col. Cowan then turned to the white portion of the audience, recounted the wrong which had been inflicted on the State, and the people in their private capacity, and wound up with congratulation that they had chosen such men as Waddell, McClammy and Ashe to represent them in the National and State Legislatures.

THE PROCESSION.

At the close of Col. Cowan's remarks the Procession was formed into line and moved down Front street. The old style of lightwood torches was discarded altogether, and spirit lamps and balls of cotton saturated in spirits and borne on the end of a pole, were substituted.

The line extended from the Market House to Nun street and as the procession marched along amid music, and cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs, and huzzas at every house that was illuminated (and there were few on the line of march that were not illuminated) the heart of many men arose in thanks to God for the victory that He had vouchsafed us. We cannot describe all of the attractive points in the procession but the principal one must be spoken of. This was the "Old Ship of State,"—in this instance bearing a double significance—with full sails set, with banners and streamers pendant from the mast, and manned by youthful seamen, clad in full marine costume.

The procession passed down Front, up Nun and from thence down Third street, to Col. Waddell's residence, corner Third and Orange, where that gallant gentleman was called out to address the multitude. This he did with an unusually impassioned flow of oratory and in the following words:

COL. WADDELL'S ADDRESS.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—I do not envy the North Carolinian who can look unmoved on this magnificent demonstration, or can reflect upon the causes which have produced it, without feeling the profoundest emotions of his nature stirred within him. No language at my command can adequately express my own feeling, but I will attempt to respond briefly to the call which you have made upon me and to acknowledge my obligations to the voters of the Third Congressional District for the generous support which they have given me in my first canvass for office, and for the distinguished honor which they have conferred upon me.

In the presence of the grand and glorious victory which we celebrate, I feel the insignificance of my individual effort, and recognize the littleness of my individual success. Shall I not, also, recognize the silent but patient influence of a Higher Power working for us, and evolving from the chaos which threatened us, order and peace? We have, indeed, cause for gratitude and exultation; but while freely acknowledging the one, let us not unwisely indulge the other. It is in no mean spirit of triumph that we rejoice in the result of the late election. It is alike our right and our duty to be thoughtful and to give expression to our emotions, but in doing so we have no wish to wound the feelings of any human being. The Conservative Party will exercise the powers with which they have been entrusted with prudence and generosity. The people of North Carolina have been sorely tried, they have been betrayed and deceived, they have been outraged and oppressed, but, thank God, they have borne it like patriots and have triumphed over it like freemen. Patiently have they carried their heavy burden until the Law gave them the opportunity of deciding their own destiny, and manfully and fearlessly, though peacefully and quietly, have they laid that burden aside, and now they confront their oppressers, not with any spirit or purpose of vengeance, but with an inexorable determination to reform abuses and inaugurate a better era. There is a power in this land which laughs at the panoply in which the petty usurper would clothe himself, and brushes aside his bayonets with contemptuous scorn. One week ago, as softly and silently as the snow-flakes from Heaven, fell the little bits of white paper into the ballot-boxes throughout North Carolina, burying in their noiseless folds the last vestige of Radical corruption, and giving promise that from their nourishing mantle shall spring a purified and healthy public sentiment. From the thundering shores of the Atlantic to the base of her everlasting hills the glorious garniture was spread, and the whole nation looks with wonder and admiration at the change. Dear old State! she deserves and will receive our loyal affection. But what shall I say, fellow-citizens, in regard to this good old Cape Fear District, which has honored me so highly and can so justly claim to be the banner District of the State? With a majority of nearly two thousand against me, contrary to the wishes of some friends, and leading a forlorn hope, according to general opinion, but determined in spite of the odds, to stand up for the right and fight it out to the end, I entered upon the canvass only three weeks before it closed. Everywhere I was met with the most unbounded kindness and hospitality, and was cheered and encouraged in my labors. The campaign was short, sharp, and rather decisive. It was impossible for me to visit five counties of the District, but they sent me back to New Hanover with 800 majority, and said to you what can you do? And the good people here didn't have the heart to give more than 440 against me, although the majority against us in the last election was over 1,760. I believe that the career of the Conservative party will be such that, at the next election, the people of New Hanover will not have the disposition to give any majority at all against the candidates, but will do as the people of the whole State will do—endorse its principles and policy. And here let me say, fellow-citizens, that some of our late adversaries have circulated among the colored people the old, absurd story, that they will be deprived of all their rights, and be again reduced to servitude, if the Conservatives are put in power. I regard this as one of the most wicked and cruel falsehoods that ever emanated from the brain of an unscrupulous partizan. It is an attempt to terrify and rouse the passions of that race who have been used for five years as a step-ladder for the elevation to office of those who have deceived and misguided them.

I say it is wicked and cruel, because it is an effort by false representations to mislead the ignorant and credulous, to create animosity between the races and involve their dupes in trouble. The men who do these things are the pests of society, but their evil counsels will come to naught. The rights of the black man are secured to him both in the National and State Constitutions, and whatever other changes may be made in those instruments, those rights will not be interfered with. When once the right of suffrage is given to a people, it cannot be taken away or abridged without their consent, unless by a total revolution in the government. There is no danger of the black man's voluntarily surrendering it, and as little danger of a revolution, and therefore these predictions are absurdly false. Still they are kept up as industriously as ever and I verily believe, from what I have heard, that some of the most ignorant of the colored population in the country are nearly ready to take to the swamps for fear their old masters will be after them. They are as they have been for years, the victims of unscrupulous men who play upon their hopes and fears, their passions and their prejudices, for their own base purposes, and who, as long as they meet with any success in their vocation, will keep society in a turmoil, and retard the prosperity, private and public, of the whole State. But their day is fast drawing to its close, and when the colored people become convinced, as they will be in two years, who are their real friends and how they have been misled, there will be but one party in North Carolina, and then somebody will have to "stand from under." Without presuming to dictate to others, I will express the hope that one of the first acts of the next Legislature (which will be largely Conservative) will be a formal declaration of their intention not to disturb the black man in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to him by law; that they will restore, if possible, the school-fund of which he, in common with his white fellow citizens, has been robbed, and will pay the debt of universeal education which is due from the State, not as the Republican party has paid it, with empty promises, but honestly and according to the means at their command, and that their whole course will exhibit them as reformers and not revolutionists. It will be our duty, as I know it will be our pleasure, to show that we desire to promote the welfare of all the people of the State, of both races and all conditions. Our motto is "Peace and Reform," and our acts will verify the inscription on our banners. There is a great work before us; a work requiring all the sagacity, all the prudence, and all the virtue which can be devoted to it. The forbearance and fortitude which have characterized the recent conduct of our people and have challenged the respect and admiration of the whole country was the keynote of the future and indicated that the reins of power in this State would soon pass into the rightful hands.

That event has happened—"the Dutch have taken Holland,"—North Carolinians have taken North Carolina, and they intend to keep her. If they had been allowed to control her destinies during the past five years, she would not have been sitting in sackcloth and ashes as she has been, but she has lifted up her head and rejoices at the contemplation of the future—she will resume her rightful place in the sisterhood of States, and be known again by her ancient name—the *honest* old North State.

But I will not detain you, Fellow Citizens, any longer from the pleasure which awaits you at other points along your route, where others better able to entertain you will speak. I heartily unite with you in your rejoicings over the redemption of our State, and can truthfully say that in the feeble efforts which I have made to contribute to the general result I have only endeavored to discharge my duty, and have resorted to none of the tricks of the demagogue, nor done any act for which I would be ashamed to look the world in the face. I am not one of those who can reconcile, in the same individual, political dishonesty with personal integrity. I have taken pains so to declare to the people, and have acted accordingly. They have rewarded me with their confidence to a degree beyond my merits, and I can only promise them that, as their servant, my constant effort shall be to deserve their approbation, and that they will always find me ready to advocate the peace and good order of society, the economical administration of public affairs, the free education of the masses, and the welfare of both races of our people. Accept my thanks, Fellow Citizens, for this visit, and my earnest wish that nothing may occur to mar the joy of this celebration, and let me bid you one, and all, good night.

From Col. Waddell's the monster procession moved up Orange street to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, thence to the residence of Dr. W. G. Thomas, corner Market and Fourth, where Major C. W. McClammy, our Senator elect, came forth and addressed the assemblage as follows:

Fellow Conservatives:—I readily confess to a want of language, sufficiently strong to express what I see so plainly written on every face before me—gratification deep and heartfelt over the glorious victory which has just been achieved. We are here to-night, not as insolent triumphers in the downfall of right and justice, not a mob, drunk with fiendish and revengeful excitement over the wreck of a people's peace and happiness, but as children whose hearts have been made glad, because their dear old mother, dear old Carolina, so long oppressed, diseased, and outraged, yet in that distress and oppression, dearer to the hearts of her children than when garlanded and plumed, has at last, in thunder tones, declared the re-established supremacy of civil law and civil rights. We are here to interchange greetings of gladness over the bloodless victory which insures to every class, every condition and all colors, the blessings of civil liberty. We are here to exult over the ruins of a tyranny which had well nigh wrested from the citizens of the State that sacred privilege, that esteemed immunity, which is the pride, the boast, the boon of a freeman. And whom do I see? You all remember that just at the close of those troublesome days when patriots thought that with with their blood they had wrung from despotism, and secured for themselves and posterity, the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus, that ground-work of freedom, that corner stone of liberty, Old King George was put to rooting with cushioned walls, crazy. You remember at the same time the question of the supply of beef was discussed everywhere, in palace and hovel, that he walked up one day, and asked a party who were discussing it why they did not plant more, and on being told that beef would not sprout like cucumbers, affirmed that it would, and asked that a piece of steak should be brought him. He cut it up into very small pieces, and planted it. Next morning, on going out to see how it had sprouted, and discovering the rows covered with snails, cried out, "run here Charlotte, run here; here they are, head, horns and all." I rejoice to know in this, the day of the mother's triumph, that well nigh all the children have come home. All sections convene, all trades, every profession mingle to give vent to the grateful feelings of a ransomed people, to swell the mighty shout that rolls like an inland sea from the cloud capped hills of our glorious West. We come not as the minions of faction to celebrate an unhallowed triumph, to make merry over the success of ignoble ends, achieved by the use of infamous means, but as the advocates of law, as the champions of right, as the devoted lovers and followers of peace, to mingle our gratulations that once more, we are marshaled beneath a banner, whose inscription is retrenchment and reform. We unfurl that banner proudly, and are conscious that it will be adhered to nobly, for Carolina is in the hands of her children, whose virtue knows no bribery; whose honor is above reproach, and whose *credit* is the golden pledge of an honorable and prosperous career. And Mars is again the soldier and the *slave*, not the imperious master of imperial liberty. Behind that banner, marching to the music of right, equity and law, we find not alone the representatives of all trades and professions, but of all parties, of all shades of political opinion, with whom a regard for the interest of their commonwealth has proven a higher incentive than a blind attachment to the vicious interest of a venal party; and though honestly led away, and deceived into its support by the blinding words, "let us have peace," we gladly welcome them back to assist us in the obsequies of that party which has outraged every sentiment of virtue, and put to shame every sense of decency. But, fellow-citizens, I forbear. This is not the time nor the occasion to enter into an exposition of the acts of the vanquished party, and if I would, I could not portray in blacker characters, the infamy of their deeds, than they themselves have shown upon every page of their party record. I could not build more unsightly monuments to perpetuate the remembrance of Carolina's shame and desolation, than are witnessed in the financial ruin of our honest people, or heard in the wail of wives and mothers, whose husbands and sons, for honest motives, for devotion to principle, with their breasts filled with patriotic fire, for the good of the State, to-night lie sweltering in captive cells.—No language can excite deeper indignation than the mere recital of their acts would create in every honest patriot's breast. I will forbear. We must remember that we must say, "De mortuis nihil, nisi bonum." I'd rather strike from Carolina's glorious record every foul, dishonoring page, and spread the pall of dark oblivion around the actors' names. I'd rather speak of the patience, the fortitude, the heroism of her children, through all this period of trial and oppression. I'd rather recount the sufferings of our people—that unexampled firmness and resolution which bought for us this glorious victory. I challenge the world to exhibit a brighter record than she has made during the reign of terror, instituted by her unscrupulous and war-loving Governor. The soldier, with the inspiration of music—with the ardor and enthusiasm which martial agencies kindle—can move undaunted to the fierce shock of battle. The martyr, conscious that his name will live through deathless ages, embalmed in tears and remembered with blessings, unmoved can breathe out his spirit on sheets of flame. And it is right to store among fame's immortal treasures such brightly shining names. It is right to remember with gratitude and affection those who have died to vindicate truth and right. But into what insignificance do these types of physical courage sink before the grand array of moral heroism which gilds with imperishable lustre the name of every patriot who to-night lies hedged in by the bayonets of Kirk. He that hath a soul must bow in adoration before that matchless power which curbed the chivalric fires of Carolina's devoted sons, that she might light a holier flame—the star which Mecklenburg placed sparkling on her coronet of glory; the one which she won, to vie with it in lustre, upon fields of blood, when her rivers ran purple to the sea, have been eclipsed by this, her last, the brightest that flashes in her star-gemmed diadem—the bloodless triumph of law over lawlessness, of the ballot box over bayonets, of peace over war. Did I have the conscience to detain you longer from scenes of mirth and festivity, on this theme would I delight to dwell.

And now, fellow citizens, allow me to return my sincere thanks for the compliment bestowed in making me your standard bearer, and I assure every individual voter of this District that I shall ever remember, with feelings of gratitude and pleasure, that hearty, cordial and earnest support which secures my election; and the support given standard bearers throughout the State is but an evidence of our countrymen's devotion to principle, and an argument unanswerable to prove that "there is life in the old land yet." Let us take courage from the signs of the times. We can but hope that the flood which has set in so gloriously, will yet roll on, until it mantles with its golden light, every hill and valley of our glorious country, and buries, fathoms deep, the last frowning battlement that floats the flag of despotic arrogance and desolating cruelty.

I thank you for your attention; I will detain you no longer.

The line was then re-formed and moved along up Fourth Street to Mr. John C. Heyer's residence, corner Fourth and Red Cross, where Mr. Owen Fennell, Jr., County Treasurer elect, returned a few words of acknowledgement for Mr. Heyer and himself. Down Red Cross to Front moved the Procession, thence to Princess, halting and cheering for Messrs. Engelhard & Price, when opposite this office.—From here they moved around on Second street to the residence of Capt. S. A. Ashe, our Commoner elect, when that gentleman responded from the balcony:

MR. ASHE SAID:

Fellow-citizens: I repeat the words of the brave Perry, who, on the occasion of a splendid victory, announced to his countrymen:

"We have met the enemy—and they are ours."

For never were the political fields more hotly contested—never were victors more worthy of success—never was victory more complete, than in the campaign we have just brought to its glorious termination.

It is meet and proper that we should rejoice—that our peans of victory should rend the arches of heaven—that patriots and lovers of our country should joyfully sing to-night the glad song of triumph.

The contest was one of superhuman endeavor, calculated to engage our best powers; the stake was Peace, and the prosperity and happiness of our people; our aim, to wrest the State from the clutches of spurious sons, who owed allegiance only to corruption and self-aggrandizement.

We were prepared for the conflict by a consciousness of the rectitude of our intentions; we were strengthened by the strong arm of retributive justice; we were fortified by Truth, which is mighty and must ever prevail.

And when the result of our exertions became known, it truly seemed as if the God of Liberty had striven in our behalf.

From the east, from the distant mountains of the west, from the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, from the placid waters of the Cape Fear—alike have come, as the rushing of mighty waters, glorious tidings of our victory.

To-night is a night of Jubilee! Our enemies are overthrown—and the old North State is again under the control of her true sons.

Who is there who will not rejoice to-night that Carolinians will henceforth rule in Carolina!—For such is the occasion of our demonstration—such, and such only, the cause of our glorification.

We seek no proscription—we intend no oppression—we proclaim a broad platform, and nail to the masthead of the ship of State the motto—"equal rights to all."

It is true; we despise with loathing the low artifices of the carpet-bagger who misleads the colored voters to secure a perpetuation of his own power. It is true we spurn with contempt the miserable demagogue who falsely announced, for political effect, that Conservative success would restore the institution of slavery.

Long, long ago, we told the colored people that such things had passed away forever, but they would not heed our utterances—they placed no faith in our professions. Now we have gained victory without their assistance; we have achieved success without their aid—in spite of their efforts to defeat us, we are yet victorious; we owe them nothing. But we still tell them, as we told them before, that the platform of the Great Conservative Party is broad enough for them to stand upon; that around the flag of North Carolina they can rally in company with Conservatives, and feel assured that their best interests and dearest rights will be fully protected. To them I would say, God has put us here together, let us work together to rebuild our waste places, to restore our prosperity, to make our State a grand old commonwealth. We have the power to oppress Republicans, but will not prostitute it to such a purpose! We will use our power for their benefit as well as for our own. The rich and the poor, the whites and the blacks, Conservatives as well as Radicals, are subject to the law, live under the law—must obey the law, and we will make the law for the best interest of all classes, in order that Peace and Reform, Prosperity and Plenty may again visit our land, and corruption, and fraud, and extortion, and extravagance, may be driven from among us forever.

My friends, when I behold this vast assemblage—animated by a common sentiment—flushed with the pleasures of success—with a thousand hearts beating in unison and holding high carnival over the Conservative triumph; composed of men gathered here from various sections to rejoice together over our great political victory, I cannot but wish to add my mite to the general rejoicing—I cannot but wish to give utterance to sentiments fitting this joyous occasion. But as the hour is late, I must no longer detain you. I will only say, my fellow citizens, that every emotion of joy that occurs to one of you finds a response within my own bosom. Yet I cannot close my brief remarks without returning my heartfelt thanks to the Executive Committee of New Hanover county, who, without solicitation, announced me as the Conservative candidate worthy of the support of our people; and I must also use this occasion to thank thus publicly each and every voter who did me the honor to cast his suffrages for me on the day of election.

The honor of being your Representative I fully appreciate, and I trust, by my action and counsel, to prove myself worthy of the position to which you have chosen me.

I now wish you God speed in your work of re-generating Carolina!

Once more on the march, the Procession moved around to Market street, thence to Front, and up Front to the front of the *Star* office, where three cheers were given for Mr. W. H. Bernard. A countermarch was then ordered, and a final halt was made in front of Headquarters, where Col. Allmand A. McKoy, of Sampson, having been loudly called for, came forward.

COL. MCKOY

Started with the proposition that the pall of despot sm had nearly settled upon the land—that the dark mantle had so obscured the light of liberty, that not a ray of sunshine could be seen through any opening of the cloud. This called for the determined efforts of manly resistance, and waked every energy of the poor down trodden citizens of North Carolina; and without claiming it as a triumph of any party, but as a general uprising of the people (the better elements of all parties and colors) we had resisted successfully, and upon the broad platform of our principles, had achieved a grand, a glorious victory; the victory of moderation over fanaticism, of virtue over vice, of honesty over dishonesty, of civilized enlightment over ignorance, and of degredation of the law over brute force, of wise and prudent legislation over peculation, wanton extravagance and open legislative bribery—

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

Political Chips.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Sixty of the eighty-nine counties heard from give Shipp four hundred and twenty-seven majority. The other twenty-nine counties will increase the majority to seven or eight thousand.

Colonel Walter Clark, Conservative, will contest the seat of John Renfrew, Radical Representative elect from Halifax, upon the ground of a want of residence. Renfrew has lived with his family in Raleigh for twelve months.

Bellamy, the Radical Senator elect from Edgecombe, is also a resident of Raleigh, where he married and settled more than a year ago. It is said that Micajah Anderson, Conservative, will contest his seat.

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says that the result in the Congressional elections in the Second District are so close that had the Conservatives of Edgecombe turned out in full force O'Hagan and Humphrey would have been elected. The Conservative loss in Edgecombe is 894. The people of that noble old county must wake up and vindicate themselves in another election.

QUERY.—Would the admission of Wm. A. Smith, Radical Senator elect from Alamance, and Wilson Carey, (col.) Radical Senator elect from Caswell, be an acknowledgment by the Senate that the people of these counties were in a state of insurrection, and would it be an endorsement of Holden's right to declare them so, and thus legalize the organization of his State troops? Will not the admission of the Representatives elect be also an official recognition of the legality of Kirk's operations?

Gizzard French, of New Hanover, and Adjutant General Fisher, of Bladen, are believed to be the only two carpet baggers elected to the Legislature. Lo! the poor carpet-bagger.

"KIRK'S LAMBS."—The Mount Airy *News* learns that Kirk's men are deserting. A great many have passed through Patrick county, Virginia, and a few through Mt. Airy. They say they were deceived and brought to North Carolina for unholy and wicked purposes.

TAXES.—Sheriffs are being advised not to make return of tax money in their hands to the Public Treasurer at Raleigh, if they can legally withhold it, until the meeting of the Legislature in November, that it may not be used to pay any part of the cost of the Holden-Pearson-Kirk troops. If they cannot legally withhold their returns citizens are advised to enjoin them. An injunction may be sued out before any Judge by any citizen.

The War.—The Situation at the Last Accounts.—A New System of Warfare.

According to the last reliable accounts, the French armies are now occupying the line of the Moselle. Their left is at Thionville, their centre at Metz, and their right at Nancy. This line, running nearly North and South, is about fifty miles long, and is capable of a strong resistance. Metz in the centre is a fortress of immense strength. Thionville is also a permanent fortress, while Nancy is defended by strong earthworks.

The Prussians are now in front of this line. More than a week has elapsed since the battles at Woerth and Forbach. After advancing up to Les Etangs and Faulquemont, the Prussian outposts have fallen back beyond St. Avold and Forbach, and there has been no further fighting since.

Some of the despatches state that the Prussian losses in the late battles were very severe. The delay in their advance is a better proof of this fact than any despatches. They have probably been seriously crippled themselves, and they are compelled to pause in order to re-organize their shattered corps and to wait for reinforcements. It is probable, also, that they intend to carry out the system by which they have gained their recent successes, that of attacking only when certain of a vast numerical superiority. At Woerth, MacMahon's 50,000 were overwhelmed by more than double their number; and at Forbach, Frossard's corps of 30,000 were attacked by 90,000.

It is evident that the French altogether underrated the numbers which the Prussians could bring against them, and that the Prussian system of organization brings out the reserves of the country more rapidly than the French.

The Prussian army has nearly quadrupled its numbers, since the declaration of war, while the French reserves are just beginning to come in.

This war exhibits a new and striking feature. Hitherto wars have been fought by portions only of the regular armies alone. The waste of one campaign was repaired by new levies—and thus the war might go on from year to year almost indefinitely. Even in the last great wars in Italy (1859) and Austria (Sadowa 1866), the contending powers employed armies not exceeding 250,000 or 300,000 men.—Now, we see Prussia and France each calling out, for the first campaign, upward of a million of men. It is, in fact, the whole nation on each side called to arms. This innovation in war must make the struggle very brief; for it would be impossible for any country to maintain long such enormous armies; and as most of the combatants have been taken from the plow, the work-shop and the counting room, a cessation of all production, and a universal starvation would necessarily ensue from a protracted war.

The difficulties of the Prussians are just commencing. They have before them the line of the Moselle, now defended by the concentrated French army occupying strong positions. Should they attempt to force this line by a front attack, they will find it more difficult than Burnside's attempt at Fredericksburg. Should they flank this line and throw themselves between Metz and Paris, without previously defeating Bazaine's army, they will find themselves in a very dangerous position, between Paris, defended by 200,000 men in front of them and Bazaine's army moving at once upon their rear and cutting off all communication with their base. In his admirable work upon strategy, Jomini, who is recognized as the highest authority, supposes this very case of a German army entering France, as this one has done, and recommends as the best strategy for a French commander to leave open the road to Paris and to shut up the invaders between the army covering that capital and his own army. If defeated in such a position, the Prussian army would find its only line of retreat cut off, while a French army being in its own country, would find a dozen lines of supplies. These considerations are, doubtless, the reason of the present pause in this gigantic contest.

Judge Tourgee's Letter.

As we published the false and malicious letter of Judge Tourgee to Senator Abbott we give the following *corrections* (?). The Editor of the *Tribune*, however, denies altering the figures, and declares he published it as he received it "from an official source." The corrected statement differs only from the former in the enormity of the falsehood. The wicked purpose of the writer is as manifest as in the first publication.

The questions are, Who altered the figures? What is the "official source" from whence the letter was obtained?

Judge Tourgee corrects as follows:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: In your *Daily* received to-day, I find a copy of a letter by me to Gen. Abbott, U. S. Senator from this State. I have not the published copy before me, but notice in its hasty perusal the following errors, probably made either in transcribing or in "setting up:" 1st. Instead of "14 arsons," I wrote "4 arsons." 2d. Instead of "Four thousand or 5,000 houses opened," &c., I wrote "*Four hundred or 500.*" This would be evident from my aggregate statement of crimes which I believe to have been committed by the Ku Klux in the district, to-wit, *one thousand*. This is my estimate, including, of course, all violations of the domicil. I have frequently stated it and still believe it. My estimate of these is made from conversation with citizens in different counties, and from the number of complaints made by parties wronged.

Our Victory—What shall We do with It?

We have gained a great political victory in North Carolina. It is impossible to sit down and calmly consider its magnitude and importance. It can be measured only by the dangers from which the State has been saved, and by the uses to which it will be turned.

The doors of illegally confined prisoners will be opened; the bands of outlaws, committing their depredations under the sanction of law, will be disbanded; the civil law will be restored to all counties; bad laws will be repealed; internal improvements will have the benefit of appropriations in their behalf; public education will be fostered; the State credit will be restored. These are merely matters of course, which must follow an honest and equitable administration of the State government. We will not do the gentlemen elected to the Legislature the seeming injustice to call their attention to these matters and point out to them their duty in the premises.

Our white opponents have used their temporary advantages with a tyrant's animosity. They have hardly left a vestige of old North Carolina. Our laws, our customs, names endeared by the most hallowed associations, our sympathies, all have been disregarded and ruthlessly overthrown.—They have acted as if they did not desire, certainly not to deserve, our favorable consideration.

The negroes have been entreated in vain to aid us in our struggle in behalf of North Carolina. We fought for the common welfare of both races. We have won in spite of their opposition. Politically we owe them nothing. We have borne with patience and forbearance conduct which deserved the harshest response, preferring to attribute it rather to the result of undue excitement and unnatural prejudices, fostered by bad men, than to any real and lasting hostility to the whites.

But our victory must be used for higher purposes than the just punishment of either or both of these two classes. The welfare and glory of North Carolina must be the object at which we aim and to which we must devote the advantages and power of our success.

The worthless and irresponsible strangers who have governed our State, and wilfully and wickedly labored for its ruin, must be rendered powerless to do further injury. The fangs of the vipers at least must be extracted. We would fail in our duty if their political lives were not brought to a close. They have fearfully betrayed their official trusts, and must be held to a strict accountability. Individuals must be ignored. North Carolina's welfare alone must be considered.

While the black man must be made to understand that social equality cannot be, and will not be, tolerated, and that he will not be permitted to control the Government, nevertheless the privileges guaranteed to him by the laws of the country will be respected and vindicated. There is no disposition upon the part of the whites to interfere with any civil or political privilege he now enjoys. Nay, that, as a law-abiding and law-loving people, we will protect him in his rights as a citizen.

Our Legislature must see that the money raised for educational purposes by taxation and otherwise, shall be honestly appropriated. The white and black children of the State have been cheated out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, gone to pay the *per diem* of members of the Legislature, the salaries of incompetent and worthless officials, the expenses of Radical stump-speakers, the cost of embellishing the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction with silly cuts of mythical school-houses; in a word, for every and any purpose but the sacred object for which it was raised. Desiring to make the colored people good citizens, their education should be and will be a question of the first importance with the Conservative party. The Educational Fund will be equitably divided between the races.

In every way our victory should be used with moderation towards our political opponents—but with justice towards North Carolina. No false sentiment of chivalry towards the defeated, or mistaken kindness towards the misguided should lead us astray from a firm and conscientious performance of our duty to the good people of the State. Timid men did not organize or win this victory, and their counsels should not be permitted to render it nugatory. While there is much to lose through an intemperate and inconsiderate use of our success, there is more to be feared from its being wasted by false and mistaken notions of policy. Let us obey the laws. Let us deal justly with all men and all parties. Let us vindicate the honor and integrity of North Carolina. *Let us be sure we are right, then go ahead.*

Political Chips.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Judge Shipp's majority in sixty-seven counties is four thousand seven hundred and fifteen. This leaves twenty-two counties to hear from, which will increase the majority several thousand.

LET HOLDEN LOOK OUT.—The New York *Times*, one of the ablest, most influential and respectable of the Republican papers, says that "if our party managers would win victories they will expel the Holdens from their councils, and discard the intolerant proscriptive temper, and the reckless abuse of power, which have been their chief characteristics."

THE REASON WHY?—The Raleigh *Standard* says: "But we still fear the question of U. S. Senator had much to do with the late disastrous result in Republican ranks." This is surely Holden's thrust at Abbott.

Doubtless Abbott thinks Holden and Kirk had something to do "with the late disastrous result in Republican ranks."

We expect both are right in their conjectures.

"BURGEN."—A letter from Jonesboro', Tennessee, the home of Burgen, the Lieutenant Colonel of "Kirk's lambs," says that Burgen has sent by express five hundred dollars to his family. Burgen, it is known, did not have money enough to pay his passage on the cars when he left home. Where did the money come from?

THE gain of four members of Congress in North Carolina has convinced the Radicals that they have to rely upon the North to carry the next Congress. In this view of the matter the Radicals feel that their tenure of power hangs upon a very slender thread. For instance, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The salvation of the new Congress is with the North in the coming elections. If Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York are reasonably true to themselves, we will save it. If not, we shall lose it. That Congress is a matter of vital importance. It is a thousand times more so than the choice of Presidents before the war. Upon it may depend the whole structure of the government—its faith, its honor, its very existence. The issue itself is one that transcends administrations and ambition."

The *Press* is frightened, and well it may be. The chances are all in favor of the Democrats, and the Radicals are driven to Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York as their last hope. The Democrats are working like heroes in these States with every probability of making large gains, amply sufficient to give them the House of Representatives by a handsome majority.

The War—Superiority of the Prussian Strategy—Actual Position of the Armies—Telegraphic Absurdities.

The fundamental principle of strategy is to act with your *masses* upon the *fractions* of the enemy's army, or, in other words, to be always in stronger force than the enemy at any point of conflict. This is a problem which able commanders have solved successfully, even with inferior forces. The fact that the Prussians have beaten the French in the recent battles by overwhelming them with superior numbers is therefore a proof of their good strategy, which, together with rapidity of movements, enabled them to mass superior forces at the decisive points and at so great a distance from their own base. Indeed, too great praise cannot be awarded to the leaders of the Prussian armies for the skill and promptness with which they have directed their operations. In many respects the campaign, so far, resembles in points the opening of the Waterloo campaign by Napoleon in 1815. The Prussians have already won their Ligny; but it may yet be followed by a Waterloo.

The French have behaved with their usual gallantry and have no doubt made the Prussians pay dearly for their victory. But the very fact that they had to contend against great odds shows the Emperor's miserable strategy. Being in chief command he must be held responsible for all the blunders hitherto committed. Having declared war and being in his own country, he should have been ready. It was a blunder to wait for the Prussian attack. It was still worse not to bring up his reserves, so as to be stronger than the enemy, for he had less distance to traverse. Considering the well-earned reputation of the French as a military people, a surprising degree of incapacity seems to have existed heretofore among those who were charged with the administration and direction of the armies.

The actual situation of affairs when cleared of the mystifications of blundering telegraphers, seems to be as follows:

The fight on Sunday last (the 14th) was clearly a rear-guard fight. The French were retreating across the Moselle, and the Prussian vanguard attacked the French rear-guard. The latter stood their ground long enough to effect their retreat, and claimed a success in consequence. The Prussians having retained possession of the battle-field, and seeing the French in retreat, also claimed the victory. Such is always the case in all fights on a retreat.

The French have abandoned Nancy on their extreme right, and have fallen back on Toul. Their line is thereby shortened and strengthened, and it assumes the form of an L. All reports of the evacuation of Metz are entirely absurd, for it is a place of immense strength and importance, and can stand a siege of many months. Its communication with Paris is assured by the railroad connecting it with Thionville and thence with Mezieres and Reims, which is not threatened so far.

The present position would seem to indicate that the French commander intends to leave open to the Prussians the road to Chalons and Paris, with the purpose, no doubt, of wheeling upon their flanks and rear while they are attacked in front by the French armies covering those cities.

The telegraphic cable seems to have devoted itself just now chiefly to the propagation of *canards*. Strasbourg has been invested and bombarded by 60,000 men, when suddenly we find that it has not been attacked at all. Then a corps of 30,000 men, which we had never heard of before, finds its way there, and gets in quietly, in spite of the 60,000 men who are supposed to invest the place. Then the Empress, who was reported to have taken lodgings in St. John's Wood, London, with the Prince Imperial, is now imploring permission to pass through Belgian territory on her way to England, as if she could not sail from Harve or Calais in case of need. The last dispatch states that on the 15th the Prussians made a reconnoissance, but their vision was *obstructed by the dust*! from which they *inferred* that the French were in retreat.

It would seem rather as if the dust had obstructed the vision of those who send such bosh all the way across the Atlantic.

"BRINGING IN SHEAVES."—People who like novel reading ought to read this book, recently issued from the pen of the distinguished Evangelist, Rev. A. B. Earle. Such readers would find, that a simple, pointed narrative of actual occurrences in the experience and observation of a real man, may possess as genuine an interest as any fiction can arouse. This book contains accounts of protracted meetings which the eminent author has held, in various parts of the Western world, from New Brunswick to California. Several sermons are given in full—among them the sermon on the 'Unpardonable Sin," the general doctrines of which, we think, may be gravely questioned, but which seems to have been instrumental in the conversion of some *five thousand souls!*

There are thrilling accounts, too, of extraordinary conversions, of pungent conviction under remarkable circumstances; and the kind, Christian spirit (towards all pious people of whatever name) which the whole work evidently evinces, cannot be too highly commended. As the distinguished author has already promised Rev. Mr. Hiden to assist him in a protracted meeting in this city, some time during the Fall, the interest of his book will, for some readers, be greatly enhanced by this circumstance. Those who read "Bringing in Sheaves" will be prepared to give Mr. Earle a very warm greeting when he comes in the Fall. The book is beautifully bound and admirably printed on excellent paper. It is published by subscription only, and cannot be had at the book stores Rev. J. C. Hiden, of this city, will take pleasure in procuring it for subscribers at the retail price in Boston—$1 50, or $2—according to style of binding.

CASE OF HOMICIDE.—A distressing case of homicide occurred last Tuesday evening, at Myrtle Grove Sound, some eight miles from town, and at the residence of a Mr. Wescott, Mr. Hiram Bishop, a younger brother of Mr. Geo. Bishop, formerly Sergeant on the police force of this city, receiving a wound of which he died within three or four hours.

It seems that some ill-feeling had existed for several days prior to the homicide between Mr. Bishop and a negro named Geo. Cooper, who hails originally from Duplin county, caused by the accusation that said Cooper had stolen a pocket book from Mrs. Westcott. On the evening in question the parties met at Mr. Westcott's house and some words ensued. Cooper went off to his cabin and asked for an iron bolt which he had brought off of the beach a few days previous, but failing to find it, armed himself with an axe, and returned to where Mr. Bishop was. He then dared Bishop to strike him, and the latter, exasperated by insolence, finally did strike him with a small stick. Immediately upon his so doing Cooper raised the axe and struck Bishop with the eye of it, just over the left ear, fracturing the scull and inflicting a mortal wound as before stated. Mr. Bishop was about nineteen years old.

Geo. Cooper is said to be a stupid negro eighteen years old, and was not thought to be viciously inclined before this sad occurrence. Dr. Norcum, of this city was called in to Mr. Bishop, but surgery was of no avail.

Coroner Allen empanelled a jury yesterday and held an inquest over the body, a verdict in accordance with the circumstances being rendered, Cooper was at once arrested by the Sheriff and brought to jail to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

A Distinction.

The sympathy so generally manifested in America for the cause of Prussia in her present struggle with France does not arise from any feeling of hostility toward the French people, nor even dislike of them. It has its origin, rather, in hatred of Louis Napoleon, who, having espoused the cause of republican France, embraced the first opportunity to betray that cause and set up an imperial form of government in its stead. For this and kindred acts he is execrated by all republicans; for they hope for his downfall; but for the French people they have the kindest feelings, and wish them a full measure of glory and prosperity.—Boston *Journal*.

The Fall Elections.

In September, California, Maine and Vermont vote; in October, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; in November, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin.

An Albany amendment has been kicking a girl to death for making faces at his wife.

The Jardin at Paris has received an orang-outang that washes itself with soap and water.

Mixing aconite with the plum preserves isn't considered an improvement in a South Carolina family, which nearly achieved dissolution that way.

Fine peaches sixty cents a bushel at Columbus, Ga.

A wild cat attempted to take a baby out of its cradle in a cabin near Mankato, Minn., but a little black and tan dog attacked and fought it until the mother came in and drove the wild beast out with a brand of fire.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Danville, (Va.) Register.

The Torture of Prisoners in North Carolina.

However much the Radical press of North Carolina may attempt to cover the villainy of their leaders and palliate the outrages of their hired militia, the fact remains beyond all question, that the most unwarranted and unprovoked cruelties have been practiced by Kirk's men in several notable instances. It is vain that they assert that their prisoners are humanely dealt with, when the public know that some of them have been wickedly and wantonly maltreated. The Raleigh Standard denies that Mr. Patton, of Alamance, was hung up by these militia, but we have the best testimony that he was so punished, and we have it from a reliable source that Kirk himself publicly asserted in Yanceyville last week that Patton was hung up by the thumbs three times, to extort a confession from him in regard to the murder of Outlaw.

There can be no doubt either, about the cruelties which were inflicted upon Mr. F. A. Wiley, former Sheriff of Caswell, by some of Kirk's irresponsible soldiery.—Wiley was seized while at work on his farm; he was denied the privilege of going to his house for a change of apparel; he was placed on a bare back horse, his feet tied under the horse, and in this predicament he was trotted off to Yanceyville, some ten miles distant. Arrived at Yanceyville, he was led into a room in the court house, surrounded by armed men with fixed bayonets and locks cocked, and there, bound at the mercy of these wretches, he was ordered to confess to the murder of Stephens, on penalty of instant death! His vile accusers at the same time declared they had evidence of his guilt and told him he had as well own up at once. Mr. Wiley, unappalled by such threats, simply replied to these fellows boldly that they were a set of liars and thieves, and that if they chose they might fire away. He was too brave a man to be intimidated by their menaces or humbled by their cowardly persecutions.

After awhile, when the scene shall change, when law and order shall be restored and when an outraged community and State shall seek to visit simple justice upon the authors of these crimes, Holden and his colleagues will cry out for mercy and swear they never did these things. But the facts will remain all the same, a blot and a stigma upon the Radical party and an everlasting damnation to Holden's administration.

From the Augusta Chrodicle and Sentinel

HOLDEN'S CRY OF DISTRESS.

Holden, the fighting Radical Governor of North Carolina, has become alarmed since the election. Through his organ he utters a doleful, lugubrious cry of distress. He says "we walk daily here on the brink of a volcano." Truly, Holden is a bad walkist. His paths have not been the paths of peace, nor his ways the ways of pleasantness. He walked into the State credit and squandered the bonds of the State to the amount of many millions. He walked into the school fund and into the lands of the State as an owner in fee simple. He and his coadjutors walked in Alamance county, raised "a rebellion," in which all the fighting was on Holden's side. He arrested some of the best citizens—grey-haired old men—put some in jail and bailed some. He has violated the Constitution, suspended by force the *habeas corpus* act, intimidated the State judges, and re-established the inquisition, by hanging by the thumbs old and feeble men to make them confess to secret complots against Holden and Holden's government. Holden, therefore, is in fear and trembling because of the peaceful triumph of good men at the ballot-box. The best walking that Holden has done, is that he has walked into the Republican party, and smashed it to pieces. Radicalism, at the point of the bayonet and under the leadership of Holden and Kirk, was a little more than our Rip Van Winkle friends of North Carolina could stand; and, now, Holden cries despairingly: "We walk daily here on the brink of a volcano!" The question is, why should such a man select "the brink of volcanoes" to walk on. And again, why does he continue to walk daily upon its brink? In the time of war Holden walked away from all dangerous places. It was then he sought the peaceful retreat of quiet shades. In time of peace, however, he is a valiant soldier, with his men at arms under Kirk, and cries: Rob me the exchequer, Littlefield, an thou lovest me: an thou art a loyal Republican, rob me the exchequer. The next walking we expect of Holden, will be to walk away from the brink, leaving the "old Tarheels" the rattle of an empty cash box as a *souvenir* of reconstructed Radicalism.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.—CARPET-BAG GOVERNMENTS BREAKING UP.

From the New York Sun (Rad.)

The overwhelming defeat of General Grant's administration in North Carolina forshadows its downfall in all the former slaveholding States. For a time after the war the rule of the carpet-baggers in the South was a matter of necessity. The old dominant class did not take kindly to the new order of things which sprang from the success of the Union arms. The inroad of a governing element from the North was the natural result; and that it should bring in its train a body of adventurers was almost a thing of course. The folly of the late insurgents in listening to the advice of Andrew Johnson, and arraying themselves in political hostility to the Republican party and its plan of reconstruction, gave these adventurers the vantage ground from the very start, and soon opened the door for the more unscrupulous among them to become plunderers and robbers.

The fruits of the carpet-bag reign of the last five years are what might have been expected. The world may be searched in vain for governments so immoral, so shamelessly corrupt, so hopelessly rotten, as those now prevailing in the South. Politically they may be changed, but this cannot cure one of the sorest of the evils already inflicted. These scamps have run the States they rule ruinously into debt.—The Legislatures controlled by them have pledged the States to the discharge of pecuniary obligations of crushing weight, to the future redemption of an enormous amount of bonds, and to the imposition of onerous taxes through a series of years.—This has been done in furtherance of all sorts of schemes whereby the authors reap present wealth and anticipate larger gains in the immediate future. These burdens have already seriously embarrassed all of these States, and well nigh bankrupted some of them; and to save them from ruin, the reign of the carpet-bag robbers must be speedily brought to an end.

There would seem to be no good reason why the honest men in these sorely plundered States should not band together, irrespective of past political differences, and wrest them out of the hands of the thieves that despoil them. All the issues which made their advent even a possibility have been settled. Let the better class of old citizens accept the situation in good faith, and assure the negroes that there is no disposition to deprive them of their new born privileges, and there will be an uprising of the people that will drive out these ravenous villains, and restore to the States what they have not had since they plunged into rebellion nine years ago—stable, thrifty, respectable governments.

These corrupt carpet-bag usurpations are the outlying supports of General Grant's administration. They sustain him by their votes, and he maintained them by his bayonets. Their downfall will herald his overthrow. But let those who invoke a change repudiate all idea of resorting to violence. It was the threat of the Tammany Presidential Convention of 1868 that their candidate, if elected, would break up these governments by force, which made his defeat both a necessity and a certainty. The people will tolerate no such slogan now, any more than then. Orderly proceedings through the ballot-box will prove to be the efficient, as they are the only tolerable, mode of effecting this reform.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

The late election in North Carolina is one of the happiest events since the war. Virginia set the example which the Old North State followed; but the North Carolinians have afforded a singular example of greatness of soul in the forbearance and self-control which they have maintained amidst the circumstances calculated in the last degree to inflame the public mind and drive the people to violent resistance to their oppressors.

The whole South will fall under the influence of this brilliant example, and be cheered by its grand results. The rule of rascally carpet-baggers is broken, and so will the low and blackguard politicians who have been seeking that elevation to office from the colored race, which they know their demerits deprive them of amongst the whites, be beaten and dispirited, and finally, cowering beneath the just rebuke of a virtuous public indignation, seek refuge in obscurity.

These persons have had no hope but in the uneducated and deceived colored voters. Their whole plan of reaching power rested upon the ruin of the country—the prostration of the public confidence and energies, and the destruction of every branch of industry. The State could not prosper under the rule of the incompetent and dishonest men who trusted altogether to negro votes for their election to office.

It is a grand result for the whole country, north and south, which breaks the power of such men—whose only hope was in sowing dissensions in society and engulfing all the public interests in the sea of misgovernment.

All the people should be cheered to continue their noble combination without party distinctions or impediment issues that could only bring discord upon their councils. The welfare of society, the peace of the State, the very safety of the women and children, demand this union and harmony. The salvation of the South rests upon this noble combination of all good people for the good of all.

The elevated example of the North Carolinians should everywhere be emulated. Their stoicism under outrage, their grand victory over themselves in their self-control, will bring out every State from the wilderness of wretchedness and despair to the broad sunlight of peace and security.

RADICALS AND NEGROES.

The election has settled one thing beyond change—the negroes will never vote with the Republican party again in a body in this State. Many of them voted with the Democrats this time; the refusal of the white Radicals to support the negro Jim Harris for Congress in the fourth district, and the defeat of most of the other negro candidates in the State, has opened the eyes of the negroes to the fact that while the carpet-baggers and native scalawags consider the negro a very good voter they have no use for him as an office-holder.—There will be a general hegira of carpet-baggers from the State in consequence of the result of the election just passed.—Those who have not been obliged to go before now to avoid prosecution for their rascalities will leave now, except a few who hold office for terms not yet expired.—Raleigh Correspondence New York *World*.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer of August 8th.

More About the Villains Governing North Carolina.

We took occasion, a day or two ago, to make a dispatch to the Gazette, announcing that Grant had sent additional troops to North Carolina, and that he sustained Holden, the Governor of that State, the subject of some sharp comments. The Gazette did not like our mixing it up in the disgraceful business, and takes us to task for our alleged injustice to itself. We assure our cotemporary that we had no idea of making it a point of attack or censure, except so far as it seemed to justify Grant and Holden. Its article of yesterday satisfies us that we did it no injustice whatever. It gives its full sanction to the scoundrelism of Holden, and sustains the President in sending troops to be used by Holden as he sees proper. It also abuses the Democratic press for denouncing Holden and his satraps as unmitigated villains.

What did the Enquirer do in the premises? It did not quote a word of testimony from a Democratic source; it was all from a Republican source. We gave prominence to an extract from a letter published in the Gazette, and written to it by its well known correspondent, Mr. Boynton. We again reproduce the extract, and invite especial attention to what Mr. Boynton says:

"It seems strange that so little should be known here concerning the real condition of affairs in North Carolina. There is more than a suspicion that but little cause exists for the extraordinary course taken by Governor Holden. One fact, known here to most of the press, has done more than any of the stories from either side on the field of action to throw suspicion upon Holden's movements and create the belief that he has acted only to further the interests of local political factions.—And that fact is this: A few weeks before adjournment Senator Pool came to the reporters' gallery and called out a gentleman he supposed to be connected with the Washington Chronicle. He then showed him a North Carolina newspaper in which there was a collection of Ku-Klux outrages, murders and robbings drawn out at great length. The Senator went on to say quite confidently that it was desirable the Chronicle should at once begin the publication of this collection, and keep it up until the statements made should be well disseminated in the North. He further explained the need of this by saying that to carry the State next fall it would be necessary to use the militia extensively, and if this collection of outrages could be well circulated before hand it would justify the step in the eyes of Northern Republicans. Mr. Pool made the mistake of communicating all this to the wrong man.—However, he must have ascertained his mistake afterward and remedied it, as the accounts of dire outrage in North Carolina began to appear the second day after this conversation, and in due time the State militia has appeared upon the scene."

That letter was dated July 23, 1870, not so long ago, we are sure, that the *Gazette* should not remember it. It appears from this statement of Mr. Boynton that the publication, at the North, of the collection of Ku-Klux outrages, murders and robbings, drawn out at great length, which was to justify Holden in the eyes of Northern Republicans for the outrages they intended to perpetrate to carry the State election. Two days after Holden's emissary, Pool, made his request to the person he supposed was an *attache* of the Washington Chronicle, and disclosed the base motives for imposing such monstrous falsehoods on the public, that paper commenced the publication of the manufactured Ku-Klux outrages; and then, in due time, the other part of the diabolical programme was produced—the State militia appeared upon the scene. Here was a put up piece of villainy unwittingly disclosed by Pool, the emissary of Holden, and published to the world in the columns of the Gazette, as written out by its own correspondent. No Democrat had any hand in getting up that piece of testimony. Its first appearance in the New York Tribune, and subsequently in the Gazette. We used it as we found it in these two Radical journals.

This put up piece of villainy was to be made to appear to Northern Republicans as an honest effort, on the part of Holden, to preserve the public peace and secure a fair election. But Pool let the cat out of the bag. He said that, "to enary the State election next fall, it would be necessary to use the militia extensively; and if this collection of outrages could be well circulated beforehand, it would justify the step in the eyes of Northern Republicans."—The base motive was there disclosed for manufacturing and publishing Ku-Klux outrages, murders and robberies. It was to deceive the Northern Republicans, and enable Holden & Co. to use military power to carry the State election. Such is Republican testimony, and the Enquirer has used no other in exposing and denouncing the scoundrelism of Holden, Grant and the Secretary of War.

The Gazette (innocent soul!) wants to know why the Enquirer don't publish what it calls the statements of James Boyd and others about the atrocious purposes and acts of the Ku-Klux? These pretended statements made their appearance a day or two before the election (which was last Thursday), and there is every reason to believe they were manufactured—gotten up for the occasion—by Holden and his fellow scoundrels to influence the election. If such villains could manufacture Ku Klux outrages, murders and robberies, and send an emissary into the Northern States to have such outrages, murders and robbings published at length, under the smoke of which they might with impunity terrify the people and carry the election by using military force, would they hesitate, think you, innocent Gazette, to manufacture a dozen such statements as that of Boyd? The villains, by order of the Governor, hang citizens by the thumbs and neck to compel them to confess to what would seem to justify them in their outrages; would they hesitate to forge confessions? The original rascality is too enormous to allow any scruples about such minor considerations as getting up bogus confessions. The confession of Pool shows what unscrupulous rascals Holden & Co. are. The fact that such unmitigated villains as Holden and Kirk have not been shot is pretty strong evidence that the Ku Klux, if they exist, are exceedingly mild mannered men, and not given to bloody deeds.

The General Assembly.

The next General Assembly will have a Herculean task to perform. The members thereof should therefore calmly and carefully investigate, while they are at home, what they have to do, that is, what is necessary to be done to put the ship of State in the best possible trim for her next two years' voyage.

We propose briefly to note some things which ought to be done, and in the best and wisest manner:

1. The Augean stable must be cleansed. Never was one more filthy or demanded a more thorough cleansing and purification. An intelligent committee of five working men each, ought to be appointed with plenary powers to examine into the management of each of the State Departments, to investigate the capacity of each incumbent and his integrity in its management, the amount of clerical force employed and the expenses of each office, with a recommendation of what is necessary for each office, all with the view of reducing the expenses of each Department to a living standard. We are too poor and too much in debt, to allow a dollar to be spent needlessly and improperly.

2. An able committee of five, seven or nine, perhaps nine would be better in order to provide three sub-committees of three each to divide the work, with plenary powers, to investigate and ascertain the frauds and mismanagement of the N. C. bonds, also of the Railroads, Penitentiary matters, &c., to ascertain, if possible, what has become of the 26,000,000 of bonds, who had them, what was done with them and what amount the State and Railroads have received for them, and what is the actual, just indebtedness of the State and what shall be done to re-establish the credit of the State.

3. The Committee on Education or Public Instruction should have full powers to investigate all matters pertaining to this subject.

4. The revisal of the Code should be put in proper hands at once, with instructions.

5. The present plan of registration and voting should be revised and reformed so as to make it less expensive and to prevent more effectually fraudulent voting. Every precinct that gives 500 votes should have a distinct voting place, with suitable poll-keepers and registers and challengers, all the registering and voting to be done on one and the same day. This would require less time, less expense and be more effective. The registers should be required to swear every person proposing to register, whether or not they are citizens of the United States, have been domiciled in the State twelve months and the county 30 days immediately preceding the election, and to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

Besides these important matters, there will be other special as well as a large amount of general legislation required.—This will demand unusual working energy, a close attention to business, and above all full and free consultation and co-operation. The force and efficiency of the Democratic Conservatives would be seriously lessened by divisions or differences of opinion. They should, therefore, at the outset, determine upon the most confidential consultation and thorough agreement in all that is done. Let the highest good of the State and the people be their constant aim, and all will be well.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Arrest of Ex-Attorney General Bowden.

News was received here on Saturday of the arrest at Charleston, S. C., of Thomas R. Bowden, late Attorney General of Virginia, (by military appointment,) on a requisition issued by Governor Walker, of Virginia, to Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and served by Detective William F. Knox. Mr. Bowden has been indicted by the grand jury of the Hustings Court for conspiring with George Chahoon and others "to cheat and defraud the State of Virginia." The indictment grows out of the famous Haunstein forgery case, which is to come up for trial in September.—Bowden will be brought at once to Richmond.—Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*.

A photographer in one of the country towns in Massachusetts was recently visited by a young woman who, with sweet simplicity, asked "how long does it take to get your photograph after you have left your measure?"

Catching twelve-foot tiger sharks from the wharves is called sport in Charleston.

The man who leaped into Real's grave on Sunday is named James Moulton, and he is undoubtedly insane. The friends of the murdered officer Smedick claim to have no knowledge of him.

STATE NEWS.

Newbern is to have a jollification on Thursday night, over our grand triumph.

THEIR elders hesitating to do so, the juveniles of Charlotte had a Conservative glorification last Thursday night.

HUET.—A little daughter of Dr. James B. Hughes, of Newbern, broke her wrist by falling from a fence on Saturday.

ILL.—Jacob McCotten, Radical Senator elect from Pitt county, is very ill, and not expected to live. He was elected by eleven votes.

"Major General" William J. Clarke, has returned from the wars. He reached home on Saturday afternoon covered, not exactly with glory, but with the dust of railroad travel, and chock full of martial ardor and benzine. By all means tender him a public reception.

THE rumor that Col. Kirk has surrendered his prisoners is a mistake. Most probably Col. Kirk is now at Company Shops with all his men, save a garrison of 100 at Yanceyville, and with the prisoners. Also, Judge Brooks' writs are not returnable at Salisbury before Thursday next. Meanwhile, we will see what we shall see; and, therefore, we do not deem it necessary to say more at present.—*Raleigh Standard.*

ANOTHER DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—We learn that a worthy white woman was seized last night on the outskirts of the city by a negro by the throat and carried into the woods and cruelly violated. The perpetrator of the crime has not yet been identified, but the city authorities are on the alert. Holden and Tourgee would call this another Ku Klux outrage. We hope the villain will be discovered and punished at the end of the law.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

FRENCH LEAVE.—We are informed that Col. Cooke, of Maine, late of Johnston county, who commanded a negro regiment in the Federal army during the late war, and since the war has been playing at the game of politics in North Carolina, since his defeat in Johnston for the Senate, came to Raleigh, sold his horse and buggy and has gone back to Maine, there to remain it is hoped. It is hoped that Sinclair, Hayes, Foster, Stevens, Seymour and all such will follow suit. The sooner they get to their own place the better. There is no room for such men in North Carolina.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

CENSUS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The *Eagle* says the new census gives Fayetteville a population of 4,663, as follows:

White males,	1,072
White females,	1,277
Total white,	2,349
Colored males,	1,045
Colored females,	1,269
Total colored,	2,314
Total,	4,663

The *Eagle* adds, there are 866 voters.—This we presume is the permanent resident population. There is a constant floating population of a few hundred, and many who live just outside of the town limits, but who have all their business in town and are here in the day-time. The actual population of our town then is 5,000 or over.

FROM YANCEYVILLE.—We are without positive information of any kind to-day from Kirk's dominions, either in Alamance or Caswell. It is said that a number of "Kirk's prisoners" are at large on parole; others are being sent to Gov. Holden and discharged. The parties who have been illegally arrested, ought to be careful, not to accept anything but a legal release under the writ of *habeas corpus.* This release we are assured will be effected through the agency of Judge Brooks during the next week.

The general impression appears to be that President Grant has not sustained Holden in his refusal to submit to the writs of *habeas corpus.*

As soon as the parties arrested are released, they ought to sue out writs against Holden, Kirk and all concerned, for their false and wicked arrest. We have said that nothing affecting the characters of the respectable Democratic Conservative citizens of Alamance and Caswell, touching the alleged Ku Klux crimes, will be discovered by the nefarious, demoniacal scheme of Holden, Pool, Settle and their co-adjutors, and we repeat it. We believe that all perpetrators of crime should be arrested, legally tried and punished, but lawless and partizan schemes like Holden's to intimidate, to force evidence by torture or fear, and to subject innocent men to such treatment as Holden-Kirk's men have inflicted upon the good people of Alamance and Caswell, deserves the severest punishment and the condemnation of all good men.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn from a reliable source, that the parties arrested by Gov. Holden's order will be surrendered on Thursday next at Salisbury, in obedience to the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Brooks!

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

HALE'S EARLY PEACH IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent at Greensboro', N. C., writes of this peach: "It is a decided success for this section. It may be relied on to ripen in June every year. This year it ripened the very last of June, but the season was late. In quantity and quality the fruit compares very favorably. It is three weeks ahead of the Tillottson, which is a tested and established variety here. Have found no indications of the tendency to rot which has been complained of by others."—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE LAST RUMOR.—The Yanceyville prisoners, having all been removed to Company Shops, last Sunday night, it is now rumored that Chief Justice Pearson has been sent for and that they will be brought before him at Raleigh, in a day or two. The object of this is to anticipate the action of Judge Brooks, who is now holding his court at Morganton, but who had previously ordered the prisoners to be brought before him on Thursday. It is hard to tell whether Judge Pearson will be guilty of such a deed. He has declared officially that the Court had exhausted its powers and had failed to execute the *habeas corpus.* The writs therefore became null, and we judge that those writs cannot be revived. Judge Brooks moreover will not submit to any interference by Chief Justice Pearson or any other State Judge, at this juncture.

The official vote of Alamance and Caswell counties has not yet been received, but it is thought that the majorities against us will be about 200 for the former and 300 for the latter, which, considering the odds brought to bear against us by Holden and Kirk, is doing very well. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature will declare the election in those counties null and void.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

THE HORRIBLE PLOT.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PEACE OF THE STATE!

John Pool's Proposition to Assassinate the leading Conservatives and Democrats of the State!

HOLDEN'S WICKED COUNSELORS.

More than two years ago, by securing the mobilized vote of the 75,000 negro voters of the State, through the exertions of the carpet baggers and the Union Leagues and the timidity of some white voters and the scalawagry of others, and the bayonets of Gen. Canby, Holden and the Radical party secured the election, by an immense majority—more than 20,000.

If Holden and his co-adjutors had possessed the common feelings of humanity, the common sense which dictates ordinary prudence and propriety and any common honesty or personal integrity, the Radical party might have held together and triumphed for twenty years. But like an undisciplined mob greedy of plunder and flushed with success, they gave loose rein to their passions, throwing up their hats at the utter prostration of the respectable and virtuous portion of the community, ignoring that negrodom and scalawagry were now the top rail and that the rebel aristocracy were at the bottom.

A thorough partisan administration was decided upon, in which no Conservative or Democrat could find peace—consequently the most incompetent and bitter officeholders were generally selected and a spirit of vaunting and braggartism predominated with the party.

W. W. Holden, John Pool and others, who knew too well the energy and power of intelligence, virtue and wealth to remain imprisoned and overborne by ignorance and shameless depravity, had scarcely gotten warm in their robes of office before they began to device schemes by which their nefarious and wicked plans of public plunder and embarrassment of the people of the State, might not break down the Radical party in the State, but gave to it continued triumph.

Holden is destitute of genius—he can devise nothing, plan nothing or build up anything without a fugleman and promter. John Pool, however, is an arch-trickster and wire-worker. At heart he was bitterly hostile to Holden, but stooped to serve him for the sake of plunder and place all the time hoping that Holden might be caught in the meshes which he had devised for him, but escape himself.

The scheme determined upon, and in this many besides Pool and Holden were agreed, was, that fearing they could not control the negroes long by the influence of the Union Leagues, the powers of Holden must be enlarged by law and provision made for a strong military government, so as to intimidate, force and control by the bayonet.

This scheme was inaugurated at an early period. John Pool, we learn, drew up the infamous military bill, which the violent men of the Radical party tried to force through the General Assembly of 1868-'69, but which fortunately was rendered wholly inefficient by various amendments. The scheme being thus defeated, it is said, Mr. Pool drew up the Shoffner bill—a most iniquitious measure—too horrible for Republicans even of any respectability—hence, the bill was so amended as to make it inefficient. Shoffner, it is said, received $1,200 for presenting and managing this bill in the State Senate.

All these measures were projected solely for the purpose of strengthening the back of Holden and his clique, but professedly to put down Ku Klux outrages. Hence, the Radical papers charged every crime committed upon white Ku Klux, although it was known that four-fifths of the crimes committed were done by negroes and Union Leaguers.

The robberies and swindles committed by the Radicals upon the Public Treasury and the people, through bribery and other means upon the General Assembly, produced such universal clamor among the people, that Holden, Pool and the Radical leaders, generally, became greatly alarmed and determined upon the most prompt, efficient and bloody measures, however lawless and sanguinary, to prevent the defeat of Radicalism in the August election.

The Holden clan was convened in the Executive office in this city at sundry times during April and May last, to devise those means. Various schemes were suggested and considered. All the persons who engaged in the caucus and conspiracy against the peace of the State, will not now be given. Their names shall be forthcoming when necessary. The mention of them and their diabolical plans will make the ears of the people tingle.

In one of these caucuses John Pool, then and now the so-called U. S. Senator from North Carolina—the man who authorized Senator Doolittle in the U. S. Senate to publish his infamy—that he become a State Senator in 1864 from Bertie, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States "for the purpose of embarrassing the Confederacy." This said John Pool in the aforesaid caucus, we are told, with Holden and others, made the following diabolical proposition:

It had been agreed that many leading Conservative gentlemen of the State should be charged as being leaders and abettors of Ku-Klux, and arrested, and if possible gotten out of the way. Various plans had been suggested. Among them John Pool boldly proposed, it is said, that inhuman Satanic scheme which had been so successfully adopted by Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, should be adopted by Gov. Holden. It is alleged that Clayton by the agency of a band of desperadoes had arrested a number of the most offensive and respectable Conservatives of Arkansas, most of whom were assassinated by these desperadoes, and reported by them to have been lost or made their escape. Pool, we are told, unblushingly recommended to the caucus that Holden should organize at once a band of desperadoes like them, and put at their head a notorious pirate, whom he named, who should arrest such men as Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., Gov. Graham, Gov. Bragg, Gov. Vance and others, and should lose them, leaving no trace of their whereabouts!

Malicious and violent as the members of this caucus were, this Satanic scheme of Pool's, we are told, was too much for their nerves or their *courage.* The conspirators slunk from so hazardous and vile a proposition. It was then that the programme which Holden and Kirk have since carried out was adopted. But there were several things necessary to carry it out.—First, by the aid of Tourgee and others a long list of infamous outrages by Ku-Klux must be made out. President Grant's mind and the minds of the Northern people must be inflamed by private conversations and the publication of these out rages. John Pool was ready to start the ball and procured the publication of this list of Ku-Klux outrages in Forney's Washington Chronicle and other Northern papers. Holden, Pool, Abbott, and Judge Settle, were to convince President Grant that these outrageous crimes had actually been committed by Ku-Klux, meaning Conservatives and Democrats, that this Klan extended all over the State, was composed of the soldiers of the late Confederate army, who were armed and still in rebellion against the government, and were resolved to overturn the reconstructed government of North Carolina, all which was a base unmitigated falsehood, and that the Constitution and laws of North Carolina fully authorized the Governor to raise the necessary military force to put them down.

It is understood that the scheme succeeded with President Grant, and that he pledged his warmest support to Holden *in executing the laws.* Hence when called on he promptly sent U. S. troops into the State, accompanied, however, with the order "to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the law." The history of the progress of this conspiracy against the peace of the State to the present time, is already known to our readers.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

KIRK'S LAMBS.

Holden Gives Way.

OUTRAGES ON MR. TURNER.

PRISONERS TAKEN TO SALISBURY BEFORE JUDGE BROOKS.

YANCEYVILLE EVACUATED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug 17.

On Saturday last Kirk, leaving one hundred men at Yanceyville, evacuated and came to Company Shops with all the Alamance and Caswell prisoners, where he remained until Sunday night, at 8 o'clock when he again departed for Graham, three miles distant, where he is now. On last night Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., Editor of the *Sentinel*, Sheriff Griffith and Mr. Wiley, of Caswell, who, with others, had been kept in the Court House at Graham since their removal there, were taken out of the Court House by Kirk's men, and locked up in the dungeon cells of the county jail. There is no reason known for this fiendish outrage.

The U. S. Marshal will to-morrow bring the prisoners arrrested by Governor Holden before Judge Brooks, at Salisbury. It is stated that Judge Brooks intends giving the parties a fair investigation, and will not allow the presence of Holden's State troops at Salisbury to intimidate the parties or people.

The following learned counsel appear for the arrested parties: Ex-Governors Graham and Bragg, and Ex-Judges Battle and Merrimon. It is stated that Holden is endeavoring to get Judge Pearson to come to Raleigh to try those for whom he issued writs. In this event he will not surrender at least half of the prisoners to Brooks. Pearson, however, declared his power exhausted before a petition was carried to Brooks, and it is said that Brooks will demand all of the prisoners regardless of Pearson.

The War in Europe.

Foreign Telegraphic Summary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The Prussian official report of the battle of the 14th shows that the Prussians, believing the French under the walls of Metz were about retiring, attacked them. A fierce conflict ensued, and the French were driven within the walls.

The Prussians made a reconnoissance next day to Konke, but their vision was obscured by clouds of dust, from which it was inferred that the French had accomplished a retreat.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.

The Journal Officiel has nothing of the great battle.

The Gaulois says important and satisfactory dispatches were received, but Bazaine insists upon secrecy.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The garrison at Strasburg made a sortie and were driven back with a heavy loss of men and and three cannon.

The Empress has made application to the Belgian Government for permission to traverse Belgium for England.

The *Post* says that the telegraphs have been cut in the rear of the Prussians, the French having charge of the news.

The fighting seems to be good for the week without any decisive result.

The French are ready to fight until the end.

The War in Europe!

The Prussians Still Victorious—The French Retreating—Metz Evacuated—Final Battle Expected at Chalons.

FLORENCE, Aug. 17.

The Italian army has been increased.

Extraordinary loan for war purposes has been negotiated.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Napoleon's growing unpopularity is entirely owing to interference with the army instead of leaving it with military experts.

The London Times says the French received a finishing stroke at Metz. A battle will be fought at Chalons, when English intervention will occur.

London correspondents concur that the French army entered the last conflict in a starving condition.

A French steamer has captured the schooner Phel.

The Archbishop of Paris has surrendered the schools and other institutions for hospitals.—8,000 beds have already been placed in them.

The main body of the French is concentrated at Stain.

The Algerian troops will not be recalled.

The Gardes de Paris demand to be led into active service.

A blockade being established, Austria allowed Russia to pass merchandise through the port of Riga.

The Russian press are alarmed at the Prussian successes.

The Prussian loan was unsuccessful at Hamburg.

PARIS, Aug. 17.

The following official dispatch has just been bulletined:

The Department of War has just received news from the army which continues to carry out the combined movement. After the brilliant combat of Sunday night, two divisions of the enemy sought to intercept the march of the French, but were repulsed.

The Emperor is at Chalms, organizing a large force.

The Journal Officiel publishes a notification of the blockade of German and Prussian ports, commencing the 15th of August. Friendly and neutral vessels will be allowed 10 days to load and depart.

LATER.

PARIS, Aug. 17.

The following is official: We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravillotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily.—[NOTE.—Gravillotte is a small town 6 miles South west of Metz, and 2 miles from Moselle.]

MADRID, Aug. 17.

The Amnesty is absolute. All proceedings against political prisoners has been quashed.—Col. Hay, Secretary of the American legation, has gone to Washington to adjust questions arising from the Cuban situation.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

The Mayor of this city officially denies the presence of the yellow fever.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Noon.

Stocks weak. Gold 116¼. Money 3 to 4 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109½; short, 110¾. Five-twenties of '62, 112¾. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, old, 62; new, 60¾.—Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, old, 63; new, 62½. Missouri sixes, ex-coupons, 90½. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 72; new, 65. Levee sixes, 70. Eights, 84. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 99½; fives, 71. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 83; sevens, 91. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 53¼; new, 33¾. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 80; new, 71½.

Flour and wheat steady. Corn 1 cent better. Mess Pork $29. Lard quiet—steam rendered 16¾ to 16½ cents. Cotton firm—sales to-day 800 bales; Uplands 19¾ cents; Orleans 17¾ cents.—Spirits Turpentine 38½ to 39 cents. Rosin $1 80 to $1 85 for strained. Freights steady.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	28 @	30	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			
2nd hand	2 25 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	18 @	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	14 @	16	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	17	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	30 @	34	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	28 @	30	
Double Anc'r	32 @	33	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 35 @	1 40	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ lb	1 60 @	1 75	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	6 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	12 50	
do cut	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	8 50 @	10 50	
Superfine	6 75 @	7 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
Ex. Super	7 00 @	7 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 00 @	8 50	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	00	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 25 @	1 35	
Oats	75 @	80	
Peas, Cow	0 00 @	1 25	
Rice, rough	00 @	1 75	
Carolina	7 @	9	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 40	
Northern	90 @	1 00	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton	100 00 @	120 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Boarding	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
Fromstor	0 00 @	1 20	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls	43 @	45	
Sugar house	25 @	28	
do bbls	28 @	32	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin new	0 00 @	2 25	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 25	
Hard	0 00 @	1 20	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, in cords	0 00 @	2 10	
Pitch, City	0 00 @	1 90	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 00	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 50 @	1 75	
do No. 3	1 37½ @	1 40	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	00 @	35½	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 25 @	5 50	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS, ₱ bag	2 00 @	2 50	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 30 @	1 50	
Irish, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	21 @	00	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	17½ @	18	
Hog round	18 @	19	
Western Bacon (Smoked).			
Hams	19 @	24	
Middlings	19½ @	20	
Shoulders	17½ @	18	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	16½	
Lard, N. C.	19 @	20	
do North'n	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	00 @	30	
do North'n	35 @	42	
Cheese	18 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	30 00 @	33 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	28 00 @	30 00	
SALT, Alum, per bag 2 bush	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
American	1 50 @	1 55	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	12½ @	13¾	
Porto Rico	13 @	13¾	
C	13¾ @	14	
B	14 @	14½	
A	00 @	15	
Crushed	15¾ @	16	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern	6¾ @	10	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	0 00 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	11 00 @	11 00	
Mill, prime	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill Fair	6 00 @	7 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	3 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, ₱ lb	10 @	0 11	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

August 18, 1870.

TURPENTINE—In this article we note a slight decline in price on Saturday, but it was afterwards regained, and the market since has ruled steady at $2 25 for soft, and $1 20 for hard ₱ 280 lbs—the same quotations given in our last. Receipts are only moderate, and the market closes with a fair demand for distilling purposes. The week's sales are 2,191 bbls, as follows:

Bbls.	Soft.	Hard
Friday 80	$2 25	$1 20
Saturday 100	2 10@2 25	1 10@1 20
Monday 490	2 25	1 20
Tuesday 270	2 25	1 20
Wednesday 768	2 25	1 20
Thursday 483	2 25	1 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market has ruled quite firm for this article, and about all offered each day has found sale. The price ruled without change up to Wednesday, when there was more business manifest, and the price advanced a shade, closing at 35½@36 cents for Southern, and 36½ cents for N Y packages;—transactions, however, were somewhat limited, owing mainly to the fact that the small quantity in factors' hands was being held at 36 cents, which buyers were unwilling to pay. To-day (Thursday) there is a good demand, and sales have taken place at 35½ cents, and the market closes steady. Receipts small, and but little stock in first hands. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	398 casks	at 35½	cents ₱ gallon
Saturday	517 "	35½	" " "
Monday	284 "	35½	" " "
Do	50 "	36*	" " "
Tuesday	313 "	35½	" " "
Do	89 "	36½*	" " "
Wednesday	58 "	35½	" " "
Do	30 "	35½	" " "
Do	20 "	36	" " "
Do	8 "	36½*	" " "
Thursday	140 "	35½	" " "

*N. Y. Packages.

ROSIN—Since the close of our last review there has been a firmer feeling in the market for the lower grades, and prices have improved 7½@10 cents. There has been a steady enquiry from shippers, and about all offering has been taken at figures given below. For the finer qualities of Pale and window glass there has also existed a moderate demand, and former figures have been fully maintained. For the medium grades the demand has not been as brisk, still no difficulty has been experienced in effecting sales when parcels have been offered on market. Receipts for some weeks past have been only moderate, and there is little or no stock here, which will account for the light business done. We quote sales, as follows: Friday, 401 bbls. at $1 80 for strained, $1 32½, $1 40@$1 50 for No. 2, $3 25@$3 50 for No. 1, and $4 75 for extra Pale; Saturday, 373 bbls. at $1 80@$1 35 for strained, $1 80 for extra No. 2 and $4 75@$5 for extra Pale; Monday, 910 bbls. at $1 37½ for strained, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50@$3 75 for No. 1, and $4 75 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 693 bbls. at $1 50@$1 65 for No. 2, $2 50@$3 for No. 1, and $4 25 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 1,143 bbls. at $1 25 for black, $1 37½ for strained, $1 40 for strained, delivered, $1 50@$3 75 for No. 2, $3, $3 25, $3 37½, $3 50@$3 75 for No. 1, $4 for Pale, and $4 75 for extra Pale; Thursday, 75 bbs. at $1 40 for strained—all ₱ 280 lbs.

TAR—There is a moderate demand for shipment, and the price has advanced. Only about 220 bbls. received and sold at $1 90@$2 ₱ bbl.—the market closing at highest price.

BARRELS—The market is better supplied with empty spirit barrels, and rules less firm, though prices are about the same as last reported. Only small sales have taken place from wharf at the following range of figures: Second hand country at $2 30@$2 35 as they run, $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 75 for new;—New York $2 75@$2 80 for second hand, and $3@$3 10 for new.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 28@30 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Are coming to market sparingly, and the supply is quite light. A moderate demand exists for butchering purposes, and we quote small sales on the hoof at 6@8 cents ₱ lb. for beeves, not, and $2@$2 50 each for sheep, as in quality.

CORN MEAL.—Supply fully fair, and demand pretty much in the retail way. Selling from the mills at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel.

COTTON.—The market for the week just ended has ruled about the same as noted in our last. Little or none coming in, and no stock on market, while some enquiry exists. A few small sales have taken place, and we quote as follows: Ordinary 12½ cents, good ordinary 14 cents, low middling 16 cents, and middling 17 cents ₱ lb.

EGGS—Are in good stock, and slow of sale.—We quote at 16@20 cents ₱ dozen, according to quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Market fairly supplied with most kinds, and but little demand exists at present. From store we quote small sales as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $43; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $43; Land Plaster $18—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The market is fairly supplied with all grades of Northern and Western brands, and rules without change in price. The demand is mainly for jobbing lots, and sales light from store at figures quoted in table, according to quantity and quality.

FISH.—Small receipts of Mullets, and sales from store at $7@$9 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we report less firmness for the week, and the price is a shade lower. Receipts comprise only about 8,000 bushels, all of which has gone into store, and we have therefore no carg—sales from store at 95@97½ cents ₱ bushel, according to quality.

HAY.—Owing to the meagre receipts for a few weeks the stock has become considerably reduced, and is rather small at present. The demand is better, and prices have gone up. We quote from wharf at 90 cents @$1 ₱ 100 lbs. for Northern.

LIME.—Supply good, and demand moderate.—From store we quote as selling in lots as wanted at $1 20 ₱ cask.

LUMBER—Is in full stock, and sales are being made from the mills at the following figures:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 *feet.*

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, $18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards 20 00 @ 22 00
" flooring boards, rough 22 00 @ 28 00
Ship Stuff as ₱ specifications 23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9 20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring 18 00 @ 20 00

PEA NUTS—Are in demand, and the market is almost if not entirely bare. We quote at $2 50 @$2 60 ₱ bushel for prime.

POTATOES.—Irish are selling from carts at $1@$1 20 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY.—The market is better supplied, and prices are lower. We quote live chickens at 20 @30 cents, and grown fowls at 40@45 cents each.

PROVISIONS.—With North Carolina BACON the market is somewhat better supplied, and rules quiet at a slight decline on former figures. A few lots have been received, but the demand has become checked, and only small sales can be effected at present rates. We quote transactions for the week at 18½@19 cents for sides, 19 cents for hog round, and 21@22 cents ₱ lb. for hams—our lowest quotations being about the range of the market. *Western* is in small stock, and a moderate business is doing from store in the small way at the following figures: Smoked, 17@18 cents for shoulders, 19@19½ cents for sides, and 18@23 cents for hams;—dry salted, 16@16½ cents for shoulders, and 18@19 cents for sides.

——LARD.—Supply of Northern is moderate, and only a small business doing from store at 17@20 cents ₱ lb.——PORK.—Northern is in small stock, and demand mainly in the retail way. See table for store quotations.

SALT.—Stock fully fair, and only a retail demand exists. Small sales from store at $1 50 for American, and $1 60 ₱ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES.—The demand at present is light, and principally for small lots for building purposes. We quote at $2 50@$3 for Common, and $4@$5 ₱ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—Is being brought to market slowly, and is in moderate request for mill purposes.—Only 6@8 rafts received and sold at figures ranging within quotations in table.

WOOD—Is coming in in small lots, and sells at $2 50@$2 75 for pine and ash, and $3@$3 25 ₱ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Are very scarce, and considerable trouble is experienced at present in obtaining cargoes, owing to the light receipts of country produce. Our figures in table show the last prices paid.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 40	$ 00 @ $ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 40	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 60
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 00	@ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 90	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ¾	00 @ ¼
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber, "	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 0 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 80	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 00 @ 1 50	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
Lumber, "	00 @ 00	6 00 @ 6 50
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 12½
Lumber, "	00 @ 00	00 @ @ 10

Explosion of "Liquid Safety Gas."

An explosion took place in a low-drinking establishment in New York on Tuesday, in consequence of the igniting of a match in a room in which stood a barrel of gasoline "liquid safety gas." Wm. McGrath, a bar-tender, was fatally injured, and another man severely so. The building was badly shattered. A large crowd collected to witness the effects of this new patent "non-explosive" combustible.

New York *World.*

Sale of a Cotton Crop.

We notice in our exchanges that a planter in Louisiana recently sold his growing cotton crop at fifteen cents per pound all round, the cotton to be delivered at Vidalia, opposite Natchez. The transaction took place between representatives of substantial business houses and extensive planters.

W. S. Goodbe, the Mormon rebel, has sued Brigham Young for money lent for some public improvement, which indebtness Young does not recognize since Goodbe has turned against him.

Chicago will open a woman's medical college in the fall.

The Michigan Agricultural College has eight women students.

False Pretences.

The vast and continually increasing sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have provoked the envy of a certain class of dealers in various parts of the country, who are trying to substitute their utterly worthless local nostrums for the most popular proprietary medicine in the world. These imposters hope by their false statements to obtain from the millions who patronize the great American Tonic, a sufficient number of customers to make their speculations upon the health of their neighbors profitable. As the demand for Hostetter's Bitters is now so large and urgent as to tax to their fullest extent the facilities for its manufacture, these petty attempts to w

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

ONSLOW COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

We are indebted to a friend for the following official report of the election in Onslow:

Attorney General—Shipp 788, Phillips 368.

41st Congress—O'Hagan 778, Dixon 368.

42d Congress—Humphrey 765, Thomas 392.

Senate—Wm. A. Allen 821.

House—James G. Scott 812, Wise 82, Shackelford 59.

For Sheriff—Morrill 964, Thompson 170.

Register—Costen 954.

Surveyor—Walton 807.

Coroner—Jarman 628, Williams 203.

Treasurer—Taylor 659, Hargett 250, Scott 59.

County Commissioners—Messrs. J. W. Spicer, C. Stephens, Charles Gerock, D. W. Russell and Jas. Bryan are elected.

The War in Europe.

The provisions expressed in a former article have been confirmed by the last dispatches. Marshal MacMahon was defeated in consequence of bringing up his forces successively. It is probable that he was also outnumbered, though not to the extent mentioned in the last French dispatches. If it is true, as stated, that he had only 53,000 men against 140,000, it was very bad strategy, indeed, that exposed him to such unequal odds. But although seriously defeated, he has shown ability in his retreat. Instead of falling back upon Strasbourg, which would have separated him completely from the left wing of the French army, he is retreating toward that wing in the direction of Nancy and Metz.

The temptation to throw himself into Strasbourg and defend it would have been irresistible to a mediocre commander, for it is the strongest fortress in France, and contains many very important military establishments. This great city is now entirely out of the zone of operations of the French armies, and is said to be surrounded by an army from Baden, which has just crossed the Rhine below Basle, 60,000 strong. The city has a garrison of only 7,000 men; but the population, which amounts to 80,000, can easily bring 10,000 fighting men for its defence and ought to be able to stand a long siege.

The *material* losses of the French army cannot be very large. Thirty thousand, including all the missing, must be a very liberal estimate. But the moral effect of the defeat seems to be enormous. It is almost impossible to realize that a nation like France, which ought to have in the theatre of war at this moment at least 300,000 *regular troops*, can be alarmed by the loss of one twentieth of that number. Yet the despatches from Paris and from the Emperor at Metz, speak of great efforts being needed to *save* the country. Furthermore, the failure of MacMahon to make a stand upon the line of the Vosges, and his falling back upon the line of the Moselle, proves that he fears to trust his own troops in another engagement so soon after their defeat.

But the last despatches are more astounding still. Paris is protected by prodigious fortifications, and can furnish 100,000 of its own national guards for its defense, beside all the regular troops and all the reserves which would concentrate for its safety. Yet, although half a million of regular troops are between it and the enemy, we are informed that the Prince Imperial has fled to London—that the Empress's jewels have gone with him—that prominent imperialists are leaving Paris, &c. If this is so, our forebodings about Napoleon's dynasty are nearer to a realization than we supposed. Already the people attribute to him the fatal delay which led to disaster. Already the ominous word "*Abdication*" is uttered—a word sinister to his family. Twice did the great Napoleon abdicate in favor of his son—and in vain. Whether Louis Napoleon abdicates or not, unless a great success comes speedily to restore his prestige, the next shifting of the scene will show us a revolution, a provisional government and a Republic. Better had it been for the Napoleonic dynasty for the Prince Imperial to have remained exposed to all the chances of war than to have separated his fate from that of his country. But whether France remain imperialist or become republican, her people are too proud and spirited ever to sheathe the sword before having avenged their late surprising defeat.

How the Mischief is Done.

We desire to call attention to a letter published this morning, written by Judge Tourgee to Senator Abbott, and by him, we suppose, furnished to the press. Judge Tourgee knew he was writing lies, and Senator Abbott knew they were lies when he read them. We do not propose to discuss the guilt of one in manufacturing the falsehoods and the other in publishing them, but only to call the attention of our people to the manner in which these distinguished (?) *North Carolinians*, intrusted by her people with positions of honor and responsibility, attempt to injure the prosperity of the citizens and destroy the peace of the State for their own selfish ends. What think the people of North Carolina of a Judge of the Superior Court interfering in a political canvass, and manufacturing the basest slanders and lies to carry out his purpose? What do they think of their United States Senator, who gives publicity to these slanders and lies. Senator Abbott has already been tried and convicted by the people. They have spit upon his aspirations for re-election.—The conduct of Judge Tourgee has been referred to the members of the Legislature, who must not hesitate to do their duty. He must not be permitted to use his official position to slander and villify the people of the State, or to carry his political prejudices and vindictiveness upon the bench. His own letters, with those of the late Governor Worth, will convict him of conduct sufficient to render his longer occupation of his office a disgrace and positive injury to North Carolina.

Horticultural Fair.

The exhibition of the Carolina Horticultural Society on Thursday was most creditable, and warrants the belief that at an early day this portion of the State will become a great fruit-growing section. We have attended the Pomological Fairs at the North, and we are confident that the display of pears here was superior to any we have seen there, while the peaches were fully up to the Northern standard. We speak, of course, as to quality. We had comparatively few exhibitors, and many of these presented only a limited quantity. But, upon the whole, the display was gratifying and astounding.

Colonel W. L. Steele, of Richmond county, the President of the Society, excelled in the variety and excellence of his pears. Indeed, the specimen of Seckel were the very best we have ever seen.

Mr. J. B. Oliver, of Duplin, Dr. H. A. Bizzle, of Sampson, and Colonel John W. Leak, of Richmond, also presented most creditable exhibitions of pears. Mr. Oliver's "Howell" were as fine as we have ever seen.

Mr. Louis Froelich, of Duplin, and Mr. S. A. Storey, of New Hanover, exhibited a large variety and choice specimens of apples. It was most creditable to the enterprise and energy of these gentlemen.

In grapes Messrs. Froelich, L. A. Hart, Jno. D. Taylor and William Watters made elegant displays. While the wines of Mr. Hart, Capt. Dancy, Mr. Froelich and the Messrs. Garrett convince us that our grapes are well adapted to wine-making, and the manufacture of wine is destined to become one of the leading enterprises of this immediate section. Mr. Hart's champagne and the Messrs. Garrett's sparkling Burgundy are especially worthy of note.

Col. John W. Leak had the largest collection of peaches, all of which were very superior. But the Chinese cling, exhibited by Col. Steele, and those exhibited by Mrs. W. A. Cumming and Misses M. Julia Burr, of this city, and the freestone exhibited by Dr. W. G. Thomas, were as fine as any ever raised. Doubtless peach culture could be greatly improved in this section, and we are glad to know that more attention than formerly is now being paid thereto.

One of the most attractive and successful features of the Fair was the display of flowers and plants made by Mr. F. A. Newbury, of the Rosenvink Gardens, at Magnolia. From the opening to the close of the exhibition the table upon which the display was made was surrounded by the lady visitors, and it was worthy of all the encomiums heaped upon it.

Mrs. Kidder, Mrs. Dr. Carr and Mr. R. F. Eyden contributed some very rare and choice plants.

Altogether the Fair was a success beyond the expectations of its friends, and will be followed by others, increasing in merit and importance with each exhibition.

The holding of the Horticultural Fair, backed by an Association of substantial and enterprising citizens, is a great step forward in promoting the objects for which the Society was formed. At no distant day we may expect to see our section growing rich from the production of such crops as come within the scope of the Carolina Horticultural Society.

Next year we trust the condition of the Society will be such that premiums can be offered and other inducements held out in order to stimulate the competition between the members. We are satisfied that the foundations of the Carolina Horticultural Society have been firmly laid, and the superstructure will be substantial and graceful.

Replies.—The following are the responses made by those distinguished gentlemen who had been invited to participate with, and address, the Conservatives at this place on Thursday night, but who were unable to attend:

GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

[Telegram.]

Hillsboro', N. C., Aug. 11, 1870.

To F. W. Kerchner, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.:

Thanks for your invitation. Congratulations to all good men in their triumph in the election. Moderation in victory. Deliverance from military oppression, from fraud and corruption in legislation. Reform and a return to economy in government. Representation in Congress that is of, and in, sympathy with the people. Justice to all men, of every complexion, under the Constitution. W. A. Graham.

HON. M. E. MANLY.

Hillsboro', Aug. 10, 1870.

F. W. Kerchner, Chairman, &c.:

My Dear Sir: I received your telegram today inviting me to join you to-morrow evening in some demonstration of the joy we feel in our recent political revolution.

Nothing would afford me greater pleasure, for my heart is with you, and in unison with yours in this momentous crisis.

I truly regret it is out of my power to be with you, but I send you joyful greetings, and wish you a good time.

Pledging you anew in the cause of popular rights, and tendering my thanks to the committee,

I am, respectfully and truly,
Your friend and servant,
M. E. Manly.

GOV. VANCE.

[Telegram.]

Charlotte, August 10, 1870.

To F. W. Kerchner, Wilmington:—

Your dispatch only received to-day after train left, and therefore can't be with you. Judge Shipp is absent. Wish you joy over our glorious victory. Z. B. Vance.

HON. GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', N. C., August 9, 1870.

F. W. Kerchner, Esq., Chairman, &c.:—

Dear Sir:—I regret exceedingly that I cannot accept your kind invitation to be with you on Thursday night.

So happy an escape from absolute despotism, so complete a repudiation of our base calumniators, so glorious a return to liberty and good government, surely demand great rejoicings.

May all go well with you, and may our victory prove the beginning of a long era of prosperity to our good old State.

Yours truly,
Geo. Howard.

GOV. CLARK.

Tarboro', N. C., August 10, 1870.

F. W. Kerchner, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—I thank you most heartily for your complimentary invitation to attend your celebration. I regret to say I am entirely too unwell to leave home.

In the midst of bayonets and military prisons, we have achieved a signal and bloodless victory, with no crime on our hands and no blood on our flag. While we are proud of our people, we may safely trust them in the great contest for civil liberty.

Permit me to add that the pleasure of the invitation is much enhanced by being presented by you, whose zeal and services in our late great contest, are so favorably known and appreciated.

Very respectfully,
Henry T. Clark.

HON. F. E. SHOBER.

Salisbury, N. C., August 11, 1870.

F. W. Kerchner, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.:—

Dear Sir:—I had hoped, up to the last moment, to be able to accept your polite invitation to participate with our friends in Wilmington in their jubilation over our great victory, but circumstances intervened to prevent my getting off.

Please accept my thanks for the invitation, and the assurance that while I may not mingle my voice in your rejoicings, I am with you in spirit, in celebrating North Carolina's vindication and redemption.

Very truly yours,
F. E. Shober.

Carolina Horticultural Society.—The First Annual Fair of the Carolina Horticultural Society was held in this city yesterday, at the Masonic Hall. There was a fair representation from many sections of the State, Edgecombe, Duplin, Sampson, Richmond, Brunswick and New Hanover counties being well represented. The benches and tables at the Hall were filled with the articles for exhibition, in great variety, and the room itself was thronged with visitors. Our space will forbid a full description of everything, but we will endeavor to present, to our readers, the most attractive points.

Mr. L. A. Hart, New Hanover, exhibited a large basket of luscious Delaware Grapes, pure Scuppernong Wine and Scuppernong Champagne.

Miss M. Julia Burr, New Hanover, fine large Peaches.

Mr. Marsburn, New Hanover, Cantelopes.

Mr. Rogers, New Hanover, Cantelopes.

Mr. John S. Sanders, New Hanover Watermelons.

Capt. John S. Dancy, Edgecombe, pure Scuppernong Wine, Tomatoes.

Mrs. W. A. Cumming, New Hanover fine large Peaches—2 varieties.

Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Sampson, 15 varieties Pears, viz: Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, Bartlett, Upper Crust, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Superfine, Bergamot, Jordan, Winter Nellis, Duches D'Angouleme, Favorite, Washington, Klapps, favorite White Dozaune; Peaches, Chinese Cling; Apples, Red June.

Wm. Watters, Brunswick, pure Scuppernong. Apples, 3 varieties; not named.

Col. John D. Taylor, Brunswick, Grapes, 2 varieties, Delaware and Iona; Pears 1 variety, not named; Apples, 4 varieties, not named; Plums, not named; pure Scuppernong.

L. Froelich, Duplin, 32 varieties Apples 10 do. Peaches; 14 do. Pears; 10 do. Grapes; 20 do. Wines, Brandies and Preserves.

D. MacRae, New Hanover, 1 variety of Plums; 5 do. Figs.

DuB. Cutlar, New Hanover, Figs.

J. B. Oliver, Duplin, 9 varieties of Pears viz: Flemish, Beauty, Bartlett, Beurre Superfine, Sheldon, Duchess D' Angoulemc, Howell, Vicar of Wakefield, Lawrence, Beurre of Anjou.

Col. W. L. Steele, Richmond, 21 varieties Pears, viz: Bourre d'Arjon, Bartlett, Comte de Paris, Josephine de Maldres, Jainnette, Augustine Leliena, Deyenne Boussock, Vicar of Wakefield, Bezi de la Motte, Duchess d' Augonleme, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Laurence, Kingressing, Howell, Belle Lacratin, Chairgean, Louise bonne de Jersey, Beunne Supafrin, and two not named; 2 varieties Peach, Chinese Cling and one not named; 1 variety Apples Summer Bearmain.

S. A. Story, New Hanover, 11 varieties Apples, viz: Nickajack, Cheese or White Doctor, Roxbury Russel, Summer Pearmain, Golden Russet, Queen, Arabian Crab, Golden Sweetning, and 3 not named.

Dr. Wm. Geo. Thomas, New Hanover, 1 variety Peaches, viz: fine, La Belle Thomas.

John W. Leak, Richmond, 6 varieties pears, viz: Beurre Claiger, Duchess D' Angouleme, Beurre d' Anjou, Seckel, Beurre Superfine, and 1 not named; 3 varieties Peach: Oldmixon Cling, and 2 not named; 2 of Apples: Summer Pearmain, and 1 not named.

F. A. Newbury, Duplin, some 75 plants, in all, principal among which we found, Begonia in 3 varieties, Pelia, Altamethera in 3 varieties, Coleus in 6 varieties, White Lantana, Abutelon, Geranium in 13 varieties, Jesceneri in 4 varities, Achimenes, Centradena, Centuria, Lemon Verbena, Tonena, Pine Apple, Caria Ethiopica, Abyseum; Grapes, 2 varieties, Hartford Prolific and Iona; Cut Flowers, 100 varieties.

E. Kidder, New Hanover, 11 plants, of the following varieties: Acolias, Constitution Plant, Roselia, Java Coffee, Cupheaf Ashepins, Flora di Pascha, Pelia, Sago Palm.

R. F. Eyden, New Hanover, 2 rear plants, African Magnolia, and Strawberry Tree.

Mrs. T. B. Carr, New Hanover, 11 plants, in variety, as follows: Acolias, Lady Washington Geranium, Cactus Mexicana, Night blooming Cactus, Night blooming Cereus, Bignonia Zebrina, Florence Geranium, Pelia.

It was hard to decide which was the most attractive portion of the Hall; that where the green and golden fruit was displayed, or where our friend Newbury, of Magnolia reigned, not a Queen, but a bona fide King of Flowers. His display was, indeed, a most beautiful one, and the mingled perfumes of the migionette, and tube rose could be traced in any part of the room. His principal attraction was, however, an exquisitely arranged basket of flowers, containing upwards of 100 varieties, which certainly surpasses everything of the kind that we have yet seen in Wilmington.

Among the other articles that we think worthy of special mention here, are Wines—Sparkling Burgundy, manufactured by G. W. Garrett & Co., Ringwood, Halifax county, N. C., entered by L. Froelich; Pure Juice of the Grape, and imitation of Rhine Wine, and Scuppernong Champagne manufactured by L. A. Hart, of this city; Scuppernong Madeira, vintage of 1868, by Capt. J. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; Pure Scuppernong, 1869, Pure Clinton Grape Juice. Black Scuppernong, 1869, and Scuppernong Hock, 1869, all made by Mr. L. Froelich, of Duplin; Pears—Seckel, Howell, Duchess D' Angouleme, and Flemish Beauty, entered by Messrs. Steel and Leak of Richmond, and Dr. Bizzell, of Sampson, (Dr. Bizzell has, we understand, some 30 varieties of Pears now growing on his place); delicious peaches, presented by Mrs. W. A. Cumming, Miss Julia Burr and Dr. W. G. Thomas, all grown in this city; Grapes by Mr. L. Froelich, of Kenansville, and Apples, grown by Mr. S. A. Story and rivaling the most famed varieties of those grown in the Northern States.

The reports of the Committees on Awards and Premiums have not yet been made. We will publish them as soon as they can be obtained.

The Bar Improvements—Work to be Commenced Forthwith.—We are pleased to learn that the work of improving our river and bar is to be begun at once. General Simpson, of the Coast Survey, who was here a few days since, has already an officer established here to take charge of, and to prosecute the enterprise. Laborers have been engaged and the entire expedition is to go down to Federal Point on Monday. They will carry with them flats loaded with lumber to build the necessary shelters for the hands, and General Simpson is to send on a steam tug from Baltimore, subject to the orders of the officer here.

It has been ascertained that when New Inlet broke out during the violent storm of September, 1780, there was some 35 and 36 feet water on Western Bar, since which period, not only the bar, but the channel of the river has been constantly filling up with sand, which sand has been washed from the shore around Federal Point, and from Zeke's Island, immediately opposite that point, by the heavy easterly winds that prevail at certain periods of the year. An attempt was made previous to the war to stop the flow of sand, but the war came and interrupted all, and the works then erected have nearly, or quite, disappeared. It has been also ascertained that of late years the bar at New Inlet has shifted very materially, the old passage having become choked up with the sand.

It is quite evident, therefore, that the first effort to be made is to lay the axe at the root of the evil. The grand objective point of operations is to close up New Inlet, entirely and permanently, but, for the present, with the small appropriation made by Congress ($100,000) it is evident that this cannot be done. The present intention is, therefore, to drive down pilings and build a strong wharf from the lower end of Zeke's Island, across the new opening, lately made and called Guthrie's Inlet, to the opposite shore on Smith's Island. It is calculated that this will arrest the evil at its present point and prevent a further increase of it, by checking the wash of sand. This will absorb all of the $100,000 appropriation and then, our only hope for the future is, that Congress will give us more money. The present work will probably be accomplished by next June.

The officer in charge is confident that his operations will prove an effectual barrier to further injury, provided assistance can be obtained for the prosecution of the work. As we have said, the closing of New Inlet is considered necessary, but it will take a large amount of money—say $500,000—to complete it. This accomplished, it will then be necessary to dredge the river and bar and this work will probably cost another half million.

So, the fact stares us in the face that it will require at least $1,000,000 to place us in the condition that we desire, and we feel confident, if Congress will but come to our rescue, that the great injury we have sustained can be remedied. Those in charge of the projection are gentlemen of ability and experience, and they have given much time and careful study to the case in hand. Should the wharf to be built across Guthrie's Inlet prove efficacious and thorough, it is for our representatives in Congress to see that farther aid is rendered, to secure the completion of the great enterprise.

NORTH CAROLINA

Rejoicing of Kirk's Prisoners at Learning of the Action of Judge Brooks—Turner Don't Want to be Released.

Special Dispatch to the Petersburg Index.

Raleigh, N. C., August 10.—The prisoners at Yanceyville having been apprized of the action of Judge Brooks in regard to the issue and enforcement of writs of habeas corpus on the arrival of Mr. Foote, Deputy U. S. Marshal, shouted for joy at the intelligence, and Kirk thereupon strengthened the guard. When Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Sentinel, was informed of the defeat of the Radicals, he said in Kirk's presence, "They may keep me here six years to make that true." He telegraphs Gov. Graham, at Hillsborough, "I forbid most positively any writ of *habeas corpus* being issued for me. I defy Holden, Kirk's chains and their court-martial." The writ, however had already been issued.

The Governor will order Kirk not to deliver the Alamance and Caswell prisoners in obedience to the writs issued by U. S. District Judge Brooks. The Governor's organ stoutly says that President Grant will sustain him, that the State Supreme Court sustains him, &c., when such is not the fact. The Chief Justice has thrice reiterated his opinion that the habeas corpus was not suspended, but that he was powerless to enforce it. It remains to be seen what the President will do. Judge Brooks, it is said, will lay the whole matter before the President immediately. He has full power under the act of Congress of 1867, in the matter, and has the backbone besides to enforce the writs.

Kirk is still making new arrests daily. C.

Better and Better:

The returns that come in from the North Carolina election. We say "better and better" because the larger the majority against carpet-bagism and Governor Holden's militia and President Grant's regulars, the more certain it is that the sun of carpet bag misgovernment is setting at the South, and that the day of military interference with elections is passing away. The carpet-bagger and the bayonet have been, since the war, the twin oppressors of the beaten South. They have always been found together. The carpet-bagger has always invoked the aid of the bayonet against the peaceful opposition that would have overthrown him at a fair election, and the bayonet has always stood by the carpet-bagger. By a majestic but calm uprising of the people of North Carolina, five Conservative Congressmen against two Radicals have been elected; thirty-two Conservative Senators against eighteen Radicals, and seventy-five Conservatives to forty-five Radicals in the lower house. This is one of the greatest political revolutions of the age—greater even than the whirligig of revenge that brought Governor Walker of Virginia to the top. So comple is it, that the carpet-baggers of North Carolina and all through the South stand aghast at the result. So fairly was the victory won, that no radical paper in or out of the State hints at bogus votes, or disorderly conduct or intimidation or bribery to explain the phenomenon. They see and confess that they have been soundly and squarely whipped; and are now probably packing their spare paper collars and manuscript speeches into the huge cavernous, iron-jawed receptacles from which they take their name, and hieing them to the fresh fields and pastures new of unreconstructed States.—Their stay there, too, we hope, will be a short one. The indignation, if not the blood, of the South is now up, and the carpet-bagger hereafter will have to move on with the almost ceaseless march of the Wandering Jew. That man must be a thorough-going partisan who is not glad to throw a shovelfull of earth upon the political coffin of the carpet-bagger. He has been the curse of the South during his brief locust like existence there. He took nothing there but his carpet bag, with its paper contents as aforesaid, his hate of the South and his unscrupulous ambition. He had no interest in Southern industry or southern development. He was a messenger of war, and not of peace; or it was out of the disturbances, which he spared no effort to foment, and for which he always had at hand the remedy of powder and cold steel, that he expected to profit. It is the carpet-bagger, operating with his allies in Congress, who has so long kept peaceful Southern States from representation at Washington. He was ready to aid in their readmission only when he was elected Senator or Representative. At the Capitol he is among the people who he misrepresents. His vote at the last session was generally to be found on the bad side of all political and financial questions. For jobs he has the fondness of a mouse for cheese, and was usually detected burrowing away in the centre of every rich contract or franchise. Such is the species carpet-bagger—the worst of all genus politician. We congratulate the South and the country that the fiat of a plundered and indignant people is about to stamp the political life out of the whole odius race.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Judicial Integrity—Senatorial Honesty.

We copy the following letter written by Judge Tourgee and published by Senator Abbott. "O shame, where is thy blush?"

From the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 3.

Greensboro', N. C., May 24, 1870.

Gen. Jos. C. Abbott—*My Dear General:* It is my mournful duty to inform you that our friend John W. Stephens, State Senator from Caswell, is dead. He was foully murdered by the Ku-Klux in the Grand Jury room of the Court House on Saturday or Saturday night last. The circumstances attending his murder have not yet fully come to light here. So far as I can learn, I judge these to have been the circumstances: He was one of the Justices of the Peace in that township, and was accustomed to hold court in that room on Saturday. It is evident that he was set upon by some one while holding this court, or immediately after its close, and disabled by a sudden attack, otherwise there would have been a very sharp resistance, as he was a man, and always went armed to the teeth. He was stabbed five or six times, and then hanged on a hook in the Grand Jury room, where he was found on Sunday morning. Another brave, honest Republican citizen has met his fate at the hands of these fiends. Warned of his danger, and fully cognizant of the terrible risk which surrounded him, he still manfully refused to quit the field. Against the advice of his friends, against the entreaties of his family, he constantly refused to leave those who had stood by him in the day of his disgrace and peril. He was accustomed to say that 3,000 poor, ignorant, colored Republican voters in that county had stood by him and elected him at the risk of persecution and starvation, and that he had no idea of abandoning them to the Ku Klux. He was determined to stay with them, and either put an end to these outrages, or die with the other victims of Rebel hate and national apathy. Nearly six months ago I declared my belief that before the election in August next the Ku Klux would have killed more men in the State than there would be members to be elected to the Legislature. A good beginning has been made toward the fulfillment of this prophecy. The following counties have already filled, or nearly so, their respective "quotas." Jones county, quota full, excess 1; Orange county quota full, excess, 1; Caswell county quota full, excess, 2; Alamance county quota full, excess, 1; Chatham county quota nearly full. Or, to state the matter differently, there have been twelve murders in five counties of this district during the past eighteen months, by bands of disguised villains. In addition to this, from the best information I can derive, I am of the opinion that in this district alone there have been 1 000 outrages of a less serious nature perpetrated by the same masked fiends. Of course this estimate is not made from any absolute record, nor is it possible to ascertain with accuracy the entire number of beatings and other outrages which have been perpetrated. The uselessness, the utter futility of complaint from the lack of ability in the laws to punish is fully known to all. The danger of making such complaint is also well understood. It is therefore not unfrequently by accident that the outrage is found out, and unquestionably it is frequently absolutely concealed. Thus, a respectable, hard-working white carpenter was working for a neighbor, when accidentally his shirt was torn, and disclosed his back scarred and beaten. The poor fellow begged for the sake of his wife and children that nothing might be said about it, as the Ku Klux had threatened to kill him if he disclosed how he had been outraged. Hundreds of cases have come to my notice and that of my solicitor, in which we have hardly ascertained the names of the parties suffering violence. Men and women come scarred, mangled, and bruised, and say: "The Ku Klux came to my house last night and beat me almost to death, and my old woman right smart, and shot into the house, and 'bust' the door down, and told me they would kill me if I made complaint;" and the bloody mangled forms attest the truth of their declarations. On being asked if any one knew any of the party it will be ascertained that there was no recognition, or only the most uncertain and doubtful one. In such cases as these nothing can be done by the court. We have not been accustomed to enter them on record. A man of the best standing in Chatham told me that he could count up 200 and upward in that county. In Alamance county, a citizen in conversation one evening enumerated upward of 50 cases which had occurred within his own knowledge, and in one section of the county. He gave it as his opinion that there had been 200 cases in that county. I have no idea that he exceeded the proper estimate. That was six months ago, and I am satisfied that another hundred would not cover the work done in that time.

These crimes have been of every character imaginable. Perhaps the most unusual has been the dragging of men and women from their beds, and beating their naked bodies with hickory switches, or, as witnesses in an examination the other day said, "sticks" between a "switch" and a "club." From 50 to 100 blows is the usual allowance, sometimes 200 and 300 blows are administered. Occasionally an instrument of torture is used. Thus in one case two women, one 74 years old, were taken out, stripped naked, and beaten with a paddle, with several holes bored through it. The paddle was about 30 inches long, 3 or 4 inches wide, and ¾ of an inch thick, of oak. Their bodies were so bruised and beaten that they were sickening to behold. They were white women and of good character until the younger was seduced, and swore her child to its father. Previous to that and so far as others were concerned her character was good.

Again, there is sometimes a fiendish malignity and cunning displayed in the form and character of the outrages. For instance, a colored man was placed astride of a log, and an iron staple driven through his person into the log. In another case, after a band of them had in turn violated a young negro girl, she was forced into bed with a colored man, their bodies were bound together face to face, and the fire from the hearth piled upon them. The K. K. K. rode off and left them, with shouts of laughter. Of course the bed was soon in flames, and somehow they managed to crawl out, though terribly burned and scarred. The house was burned.

I could give other incidents of cruelty, such as hanging up a boy of nine years old until he was nearly dead, to make him tell where his father was hidden, and beating an old negress of 103 years old with garden pailings because she would not own that she was afraid of the Ku-Klux. But it is unnecessary to go into further detail. In this district I estimate their offenses as follows, in the past ten months: Twelve murders, nine rapes, fourteen arsons, seven mutilations, ascertained and most of them on record. In some no identification could be made.

Four or five thousand houses have been broken open and property or persons taken out. In all cases all arms are taken and destroyed. Seven or eight hundred persons have been beaten or otherwise maltreated. These, of course, are partly persons living in the houses which were broken into.

And yet the Government sleeps. The poor disarmed nurse of the Republican party—those men by whose ballots the Republican party holds power—who took their lives in their hands when they cast their ballots for U. S. Grant and other officials—all of us who happen to be beyond the pale of the Governmental regard—must be sacrificed, murdered, scourged, mangled, because some contemptible party schemo might be foiled by doing us justice. I could stand it very well to fight for Uncle Sam, and was never known to refuse an invitation on such an occasion; but this lying down, tied hand and foot with the shackles of the law, to be killed by the very dregs of the rebellion, the scum of the earth, and not allowed either the consolation of fighting or the satisfaction that our "fall" will be noted by the Government, and protection given to others thereby, is too hard. I am ashamed of the nation that will let its citizens be slain by scores and scourged by thousands and offer no remedy or protection. I am ashamed of a State which has not sufficient strength to protect its own officers in the discharge of their duties, nor guarantee the safety of any man's domicile throughout its length and breadth. I am ashamed of a party which, with the reins of power in its hands, has not nerve or decision enough to arm its own adherents, or to protect them from assassination at the hands of their opponents. A General who in time of war would permit 2,000 or 3,000 of his men to be bushwhacked or destroyed by private treachery, even in an enemy's country, without any one being punished for it, would be worthy of universal execration, and would get it, too. How much more worthy of detestation is a government which in time of peace will permit such wholesale slaughter of its citizens? It is simple cowardice, inertness and wholesale demoralization. The wholesale slaughter of the war has dulled our nation's sense of horror at the shedding of blood, and the habit of regarding the South as simply a laboratory where every demagogue may carry on his reconstructionary experiments at will, and not as an integral part of the nation itself, has led the government to shut its eyes to the atrocities of these times. Unless these evils are speedily remedied, I tell you, General, the Republican party has signed its death warrant. It is a party of cowards or idiots, I don't care which alternative is chosen. The remedy is in our hands, and we are afraid or too dull to bestir ourselves and use it.

But you will tell me that Congress is ready and willing to act if it only knew what to do. Like the old Irish woman it wrings its hands and cries, "O Lawk, O Lawk; if I only knew which way." And yet this same Congress has the control of the militia and can organize its own force in every county in the United States, and arm more or less of it. This same Congress has the undoubted right to guarantee and provide a republican government and protect every citizen in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," as well as the power conferred by the XVth Amendment. And yet we suffer and die in peace and murderers walk abroad with the blood yet fresh upon their garments, unharmed, unquestioned and unchecked. Fifty thousand dollars given to good detectives would secure, if well used, a complete knowledge of all this gigantic organization of murderers. In connection with an organized and armed militia, it would result in the apprehension of any number of these Thugs *en masque* and with blood on their hands. What then is the remedy? First: Let Congress give to the United States Courts of the States under its own laws, cognizance of this class of crimes as crimes against the nation, and let it provide that this legislation be enforced. Why not, for instance, make going armed and masked or disguised in the night time, an act of insurrection or sedition? Second: Organize militia, National—State militia is a nuisance—and arm as many as may be necessary in each county to enforce the laws.—Third: Put detectives at work to get hold of this whole organization. Its ultimate aim is unquestionably to revolutionize the Government. If we have not pluck enough for this, why then let us just offer our throats to the knife, emasculate ourselves and be a nation of selfsubjugated slaves at once.

And now, Abbott, I have but one thing to say to you. I have very little doubt that I shall be one of the next victims. My steps have been dogged for months, and only a good opportunity has been wanting to secure to me the fate which Stephens has just met, and I speak earnestly upon this matter. I feel that I have a right to do so, and a right to be heard as well, and with this conviction I say to you plainly that any member of Congress who especially if from the South, does not support, advocate, and urge immediate, active, and thorough measures to put an end to these outrages, and make citizenship a privilege is a coward, a traitor, or a fool. The time for action has come, and the man who has now only speeches to make over some Constitutional scarecrow, deserves to be damned. Yours, respectfully,

A. W. Tourgee.

STATE NEWS.

The sumac business is increasing rapidly in the Northern counties of this State.

There are many charges against the Radicals of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and other Counties, of frauds in the recent elections.

Holden is sending more arms to Alamance. Four hundred were sent to Company Shops, on Thursday last.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* has received 77 new subscribers in two days. Most heartily do we rejoice with you, neighbor, in these evidences of an appreciation of your labor.

The citizens of Edgecombe county are making preparations to celebrate appropriately the recent Conservative victory in this State.

Col. Wm. A. Johnston, of Littleton, has deen chosen Chief Marshal of the approaching Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Association.

The Advance is the name of a new paper to be published at Battleboro, the first number of which will appear, it is thought, simultaneously with the new month.

It is rumored that Rotating Dick Badger has been sent to Yanceyville, says the *Sentinel*, on business connected with the army,—perhaps as a bearer of dispatches from King William to his grand prince scoundrel, Kirk, announcing the recent success, at the polls, of the Republican party!

The carpet-bagger who sits in the Mayor's chair at Newbern, sometimes, is now absent in Illinois, purchasing horses for Holden. Besides being Mayor, he is Brig. Gen. by the grace of Holden and the devil, Brigade Commissary in State Troops, with rank of Major, a Justice of the Peace, and, possibly an escaped penitentiary bird.—He is expected home shortly if somebody does'nt arrest him on the way for stealing.

The "pomp and circumstance" of actual war, in peaceful North Carolina, is well exemplified in the fact that a squad of negro soldiers from Clarke's negro regiment are stationed near Gov. Holden's residence for his especial protection. (?) Citizens passing in that neighborhood are often stopped and insultingly questioned, and once or twice the guard have cocked and levelled their pieces when halting a passer by. Ah, William! William! "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Holden and Pool.—It is rumored that an angry correspondence is going on between those unwashed scape-graces, W. W. Holden and John Pool. Pool, seeing the mischief that has been done, wants to shirk his share of the responsibility, and charges upon Holden that he has gone farther than he advised. Tourgee also says, that he did not approve of Holden's course. Others will seek to hide themselves behind this plea, but they will be brought out from their hiding places and made to face the music. Pool and Holden are of the same kit. Both of them will sacrifice the dearest friend at any moment, to accomplish their own selfish purposes. They are both outlawed from the affections of the people of North Carolina and will get their dues. Let them quarrel and fight. When "thieves fall out, honest men," &c.—*Sentinel.*

Sue Out the Injunction.

The tax payers of the State, but especially the leading tax payers of Alamance and Caswell, should sue out at once an injunction against Gov. Holden and the Public Treasurer, Mr. Jenkins, forbidding them to pay out another dollar for the expense of Holden's State troops. He has the authority of law to enrol the militia, and to call them out to suppress riots, insurrection or invasion. This he has not done. But he has organized and enlisted a volunteer force of State troops, composed of Tennesseeans, North Carolinians, whites and negroes, to oppress and intimidate the people, for which he has no law, nor right, nor reason. Such troops he cannot lawfully pay out of the State Treasury. He has already used public money for this purpose and he and the Public Treasurer should be at once enjoined.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Who Ordered Turner's Arrest?

Reporter—How came you to arrest Mr. Turner in Orange, when Orange county is not even declared in insurrection?

Bergen—It was by some of my men. I was sick, or should have gone myself. I had orders to make the arrest.

Reporter—Did Holden order it?

Bergen (mysteriously)—Gov. Holden nor Col. Kirk either knew anything of it. I was ordered by a higher power than both.

Reporter—Grant?

Bergen (More reticent)—It was by a higher power than the State.

Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

The Moral of the North Carolina Election.

The defeat of the extreme Radicals in the old Conservative State of North Carolina is but a precursor to the overthrow of the same power in the whole South. The utter want of principle, the reckless jobbing and involvement in debt of almost every Southern State for the benefit of the unscrupulous adventurers whom circumstances unfortunately placed in power, has become so grave an evil as to almost threaten the continuance of the State government upon any principles of integrity, and has forced all the elements opposed to such plundering jobbery, at the expense of the State, to combine for self-protection.—Philadelphia *Recorder.*

We suspect that Holden's desire is to provoke the state of things he pretends to deplore. Having enabled the Democrats to secure a triumph in the late election, he would now precipitate the State into civil war that he may obtain pretexts for invoking Congressional interference. Should trouble come as the result of Holden's impudent attempt to set himself above the law, the country will hold that he, and he alone, is responsible for it. The Republican Party cannot too soon and too emphatically repudiate both the man and his doings.—N. Y. *Times* (Rep.)

"Is Judge Brooks ready to involve the people of North Carolina in civil war? Does he suppose Gov. Holden will recede before *him!* * * The Governor will not recede until the Federal Army is used against him; and the Federal Army *will not* be used against him. We are on the eve of civil war, and when it begins all the blood and all the horrors of it will be on the skirts of Judge Brooks."